

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Soviet MBFR Delegation Arrives in Vienna	AA 1
NATO CDE Delegates Avoid Discussing Bloc Proposals [Pogodin]	AA 1
Israeliyan Proposes Naval Arms Curbing Measures	AA 2
TV Commentary on NATO Defense Ministers Session [Parkhomenko]	AA 2
Perle's Claims of USSR Arms Accord Breaches Hit [Voynov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 May]	AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

PRAVDA Reports on CEMA Secretaries Conference [22 May]	BB 1
Meet With Gorbachev	BB 1
Issue Communique	BB 1
Kulikov, Gribkov in Budapest for Pact Meeting	BB 4
CEMA Executive Committee Chairman on Meeting [Warsaw]	BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA's Ovchinnikov Reviews Week's Events [19 May]	CC 1
Article Hits 'Absurdity' of Cocom Policy [Shashkov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 17 May]	CC 4
USSR Proposals Hailed at UN Mideast Forum in PRC [Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 18 May]	CC 6
Representative to UNESCO Discusses Current Work	CC 8
Promyslov Discusses Mayors Conference in Tokyo	CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

More on U.S.-USSR Trade Commission Session	A 1
Session Ends; Results Noted	A 1
Moscow TV Interviews Baldrige	A 2
Baldrige Holds News Conference	A 2
U.S. Uses Radio Marti for 'Ideological Sabotage' [Kovalev]	A 3
Moscow TV on U.S. Defense Budget, Policy [Gerasimov]	A 3

Senate Okays Antigenocide Pact With Reservations	A 4
Chemical Warfare Review Commission Members Hit [Akimov]	A 5
Japan-U.S. Technology Transfer 'Fuels Arms Race'	A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Visits	C 1
Received by Voss	C 1
Meet With Aliyev	C 1
Mongolia's Ragchaa, Delegation Arrive for Talks [IZVESTIYA 20 May]	C 1
Nuriyev Receives Ragchaa [PRAVDA 21 May]	
PRAVDA Reports DPRK-South Korean Economic Talks [18 May]	C 2
Soviet-DPRK Meeting Hits U.S., Japanese Policy	C 2
TASS Cites DPRK's Kim Hwan on Kwangju Uprising	C 2
U.S.-South Korean Military Talks Reported [IZVESTIYA 20 May]	C 3

SOUTH ASIA

India's Rajiv Gandhi Continues Visit to USSR	D 1
Talks With Gorbachev	D 1
Attends State Dinner	D 3
Gorbachev's Dinner Speech [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]	D 3
Gandhi's Dinner Speech [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]	D 6
Visits Lenin's Tomb	D 9
USSR-India Accords Signed	D 9
Yefimov Returns to USSR From Indian Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 May]	D 10
Karmal Stops in Moscow on Return From Poland [Kabul]	D 10
Cables Gorbachev on Leaving [Kabul]	D 10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ponomarev Meets With Philippine CP Leader [PRAVDA 15 May]	E 1
SRV Delegation Arrives for Cultural Festival	E 1
Aliyev, Others Attend Opening	E 1
Heng Samrin Receives Military Delegation [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 May]	E 2
Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Australia [PRAVDA 17 May]	E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Further on Demichev Visit, Culture Days in GDR [IZVESTIYA 21 May]	F 1
Ryabov Attends Opening of SFRY Trade Exhibition	F 1
Causes of 'Price Explosion' in SFRY Discussed [IZVESTIYA 18 May]	F 2
IZVESTIYA Carries Profile of New SFRY President [19 May]	F 3
TASS Notes Husak Elected CSSR President	F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy's Craxi, Andreotti To Visit 'End of May'	G 1
Marshal Akhromeyev Arrives in Helsinki [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 May]	G 1
Turkish Assembly Delegation Begins Moscow Visit	G 1
CPSU Delegation Departs for Spain 19 May	G 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reaction to Radio Marti Reported	K 1
PRAVDA Column [Bogomolev, 22 May]	K 1
IZVESTIYA Dispatch [22 May]	K 1
Nicaragua's Ramirez Cited	K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev 17 May Speech at Leningrad Smolnny Hall	R 1
Ukrainian Party Convenes Congress for 6 February 86	R 12
Kunayev Addresses Kazakh Party Plenum [PRAVDA 18 May]	R 13
Turkmen Central Committee Plenum Reported [PRAVDA 20 May]	R 15
IZVESTIYA Reports on Tyumen Obkom Plenum [18 May]	R 17

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Further on Leningrad Space Cooperation Conference	U 1
Accord on Joint Projects	U 1
ESA Director Interviewed	U 1
'Phobos' Project Discussed	U 2
Academician on Cooperation	U 3
Deputy Minister on Satellite Communications [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 May]	U 4
LATE REPORT: Pacific Area Reopens 23 May	U 5

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD220913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0828 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Vienna, 22 May (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation has arrived in the Austrian capital today to take part in another round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The USSR delegation at the talks is headed by Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov.

NATO CDE DELEGATES AVOID DISCUSSING BLOC PROPOSALS

LD211535 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 21 May 85

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] In Stockholm the socialist countries have advanced new proposals at the session of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe [CDE]. Here is what a Radio Moscow commentator, Aleksandr Pogodin writes:

These proposals provide for establishing an exact time limit when advance notice should be given about big military exercises on the territory of Europe, nearby sea and ocean regions, and air space. The initiatives are clearly important and timely. During big exercises conducted by all types of armed forces, which have a tremendous strike potential, there could be situations when the danger increases of an error or an accidental outbreak of war. The socialist states suggest that the countries notify in advance, that is 30 days before the start of the exercises, about the general purpose of the maneuvers about the countries, the numerical strength of the troops, and the number of aircraft and warships taking part in them, and also about where and when they will take place and for how long they will last.

All that would increase trust among the countries and sharply reduce the probability of dangerous consequences. The new proposals are another example of the broad stance taken by the socialist countries. They combine principled, large-scale initiatives with exact and concrete measures aimed at building up confidence. Incidentally, at the previous session of the Stockholm conference, the Soviet Union, on behalf of all the countries of the Warsaw Treaty organization, submitted a document outlining the main provisions of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining relations of peace.

Under the treaty the signatories would be committed not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other. The draft treaty also provides for not using force against third countries and taking measures to prevent an arms race in space and reducing both nuclear and conventional arms. All the provisions are based on strict observance of the military balance, equality of the rights of all the signatories, and equal respect of the interests of security.

The NATO countries, headed by the United States, actually avoided discussing the draft treaty, saying that it allegedly was of a very general nature and contained no concrete and constructive proposals. They insisted on discussing a number of measures on information about military activity in Europe, based on the conceptions of transparency and X-raying. It is indicative that, according to those measures, no information was to be given about the troop contingents which are stationed in the United States and on American bases but are meant for Europe. Evidently the purpose of those measures is to obtain detailed information about the defense potential of the Warsaw Treaty and thus gain one-sided advantages.

Only the principle of equality and like security of the sides could be practical foundation for attaining both large-scale agreements and more specific ones. And the new proposals put forth by the socialist countries at the conference in Stockholm are also based on that principle.

ISRAELYAN PROPOSES NAVAL ARMS CUBING MEASURES

LD211127 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] New York May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev writes:

At the continuing session of the United Nations Commission on Disarmament here the delegates of Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, the GDR, Argentina and Vietnam attracted the international community's attention to the fact that the United States and other NATO countries are initiating a new round of the naval arms race, including naval nuclear arms. Thus, by number of nuclear warheads the share of the Navy in the strategic "triad" of the United States exceeds 50 per cent.

In the post-war years the United States and other NATO countries sent their ships and Marines on more than a hundred occasions to suppress the national-liberation movement, take part in armed conflicts or to stage military provocations. As it was stressed by the Bulgarian representative B. Konstantinov, the imperialist forces use their navies to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The solution of the set of questions connected with the limitation of the naval arms race remains deadlocked to this day because of the position taken by the United States and a number of its allies, stated the Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan. The importance and significance of this problem demand its speediest study and solution. It is necessary to determine as quickly as possible both concrete steps to limit naval activity and concrete questions of holding talks to formulate them.

These measures, he noted, include the creation in the Mediterranean Sea of a zone free from nuclear-missile weapons, a zone of stable peace and cooperation in that region, the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean area, the application of similar measures to the Pacific Ocean, the limitation of areas in which missile-firing submarines are on patrol to mutually agreed-upon lines.

Also remaining on the table is the Soviet proposal for all states, whose ships sail in the Indian Ocean, not to wait for the convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean and to refrain from all steps capable of complicating the situation in the region. The Soviet representative said that it would be possible to start restraining the naval arms race by reaching an agreement on the non-expansion of naval activity in areas of conflict or tension. All major naval powers and other interested states should take part in the talks on the limitation of naval activity and naval armaments, he stressed.

TV COMMENTARY ON NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS SESSION

OW210903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] A regular meeting of NATO defense ministers is beginning in the Belgian capital. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades. The icy winds of cold war are once again blowing from Brussels. The participants in the meeting, as if deliberately challenging world public opinion, are preparing to discuss the entire range of questions whose very postulation causes increasing alarm in Europe and throughout the world. At the head of the list is the notorious lagging behind and nuclear rearmament of Western Europe in the face of a mythical Soviet military threat.

There is the impression that the NATO generals and politicians have simply not heard about such acts of goodwill as the Soviet Union's unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and the collective initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states directed at disarmament and detente.

Moreover, the session in Brussels will examine aspects of the readiness of NATO Armed Forces for a chemical conflict. Foreseeing a new burst of public indignation at this cynical frankness, the Atlantic strategists have acknowledged that the question is particularly delicate and have agreed to discuss it behind closed doors. NATO's conventional armed forces in Europe are also subject to revision, modernization, and increase. This question is also included in the agenda of the session in Brussels.

As reported by diplomatic circles, the question of the participation of West European countries in the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative will not be officially discussed. However, the specter of "star wars" will be invisibly present at the session. One can be sure that its participants will not fail to use the corridors to exert pressure on those disagreeing or hesitating. Nuclear, chemical, "star wars," and armament, rearmament, and additional armament [vooruzheniye, perevooruzheniye, dovooruzheniye] -- this is the vocabulary, primitive but exceptionally sinister, used by the apologists of cold war who are once again meeting in Brussels.

Thus, much more attractive are the words that come from our country and strike a responsive chord in the heart of every honest person: disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace.

PERLE'S CLAIMS OF USSR ARMS ACCORD BREACHES HIT

PM211850 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Voinov article under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "What Perle Is After"]

[Text] A cold draft of anti-Sovietism has again blown from the banks of the Potomac. This time its troubadour was the renowned Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy. This is the same Perle of whom it is said in the United States that he has such "respect" for the truth he uses it very rarely. The other day he made a long speech to the Senate Armed Services Committee on carrying out the "most important arms control agreements."

Trotting out an extensive selection of special terms, Perle expatiated about the Soviet Union's "strange violations" of "almost all" treaties, accords, agreements, and adopted and unadopted commitments. The "Krasnoyarsk radar station," the "SA-5 class surface-to-air missile," "Russian scientific research work in the sphere of an ABM system that is rapidly being deployed," "new types of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles," the "Zapad '81" exercises, and "chemical and bacteriological weapons" figured in his yarns. In an attempt to make the impression he needed on the senators, Perle piled lie upon lie, swamping his audience with a mass of "information."

So just what had Perle thought up that was new, and what were his yarns pegged to?

Answering the first question is perfectly simple. He had thought of nothing new. He repeated virtually verbatim a hackneyed "gentleman's selection" of fabrications leveled against the Soviet Union that were worthily rebuffed in the Soviet memorandum passed to the State Department in January 1984 and in the TASS statement and the USSR Foreign Ministry reports published in the Soviet press 30 January 1984 and 28 February 1985, respectively.

Perle did not risk naming these documents, as if they were unknown to him, and he avoided the question of how he assesses the facts cited in them by mumbling inarticulately. The very way in which the "accusations" against the Soviet Union were presented was utterly fraudulent. Perle's speech was peppered with expressions allowing him "if need be" to recant his statements: "probably," "seemingly," "we must assume," "it cannot be ruled out," and, of course, "apparently."

It is also not hard to answer the second part of the question -- what Perle's remarks to the Senate committee are pegged to. Alongside the everyday trivial task of inciting an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, more specific and, so to speak, topical goals are also being pursued.

One of these tasks is above all the "extraction" of more and more appropriations for militarist goals. Perle and his boss C. Weinberger are not happy with the record peacetime appropriations for Pentagon needs, which the White House has now provided for the 5th straight year. They are particularly concerned at the Senate's recent compromise decision to freeze the budget for 1 year. If one discards the padding from their speeches, a traditional picture remains: First they scare people with the "Soviet military threat," then they call on them to cough up more money.

Perle also pushed for the President's "Strategic Defense Initiative," the "star wars" program. Against a backdrop of discussion about the "Soviet military threat" and imaginary violations of treaty provisions, Perle put forward his own "arguments" in favor of the need to create space strike weapons. At the same time, he tried to camouflage the unconstructive U.S. line at the Geneva talks, a line aimed at further cranking up the arms race.

Perle's false statements have one other goal -- diverting attention away from the lamentable results of the U.S. President's recent visit to West Europe. The White House incumbent was unable to achieve success on any issue and even insulted both Americans and Europeans by his visit to the SS cemetery at Bitburg. The Western press caustically termed the President's trip a "negative triumph." That is why Perle is trying to "pretty up" this event with fabrications on the theme of violations of treaties and agreements.

Nevertheless, however hard the latest "fighter for the fulfillment of treaty commitments" tries, he will not succeed in deceiving anyone. The world public is well aware that the United States itself regularly violates the treaty commitments it has assumed. It also knows that the USSR fulfills them punctiliously and exactly. Those are the facts and no Perles can refute them.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CEMA SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

Meet With Gorbachev

PM220922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received participants in the conference of secretaries of the Central committees of fraternal parties of CEMA member-countries on economic issues 21 May.

Taking part in the meeting were: E. Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and permanent representative of the Bulgarian People's Republic to CEMA; F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; L. Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat; D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Gambojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; I. Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Tutu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to CEMA; M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

On the Soviet side, N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated.

In his speech M.S. Gorbachev spoke highly of the work of the conference and noted the great significance of the meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of fraternal parties on economic matters. He stressed the importance of implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference held in Moscow in 1984. Attention was drawn to the social and economic successes of the countries of the socialist community. At the same time, the need was noted for deeper use of the reserves of socialist economic integration in light of today's higher requirements and the complicated international situation. Particular emphasis was given to the importance of developing scientific and technological progress and strengthening cooperation and specialization in production.

It was pointed out that the CEMA countries have at their disposal everything necessary to accelerate their socioeconomic development and to achieve a considerable improvement in the well-being of the working people.

M.S. Gorbachev shared a number of considerations on the Soviet Union's path toward socioeconomic progress. He explained the purpose and meaning of the decisions of the latest CPSU Central Committee plenums and described the course of preparations for the 27th party congress.

G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke in reply on behalf of those present. He thanked the CPSU Central Committee and M.S. Gorbachev personally for the frank conversation and expressed the central committee secretaries' satisfaction with the conference.

The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Issue Communiqué

PM221034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the CEMA Countries Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries for economic questions of the CEMA member-states' communist and workers parties central committees was held in Moscow 20-21 May 1985 in accordance with the decision of the Moscow economic meeting of the CEMA member-states at the highest level to strengthen the fraternal parties' collective work for the development of cooperation and the exchange of views on economic development.

Taking part in the meeting were: from the Bulgarian Communist Party, E. Khristov, Central Committee secretary, and A. Lukanov, Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People Republic of Bulgaria, and permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to CEMA; from the MSZMP, F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and J. Marjai, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to CEMA; from the Vietnamese Communist Party, Nguyen Lam, Central Committee, and Tran Quynh, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and permanent representative of the SRV to CEMA; from the SED, G. Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and G. Weiss, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and permanent representative of the GDR to CEMA; from the Cuban Communist Party, L. Soto Prieto, Central Committee Secretariat member, and A. Esquivel, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; from the PZPR, K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic to CEMA; from the MPRP, D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and M. Peljee, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and permanent representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to CEMA; from the Romanian Communist Party, I. Verdet, Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary, and I. Totu, Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to CEMA; from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, K.V. Rusakov, Central Committee secretary, N.V. Talyzin, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the USSR to CEMA; from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, and R. Rohlicek, Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, and permanent representative of the CSSR to CEMA.

Also present were heads and deputy heads of departments of the fraternal parties' central committees.

There was an exchange of information on the parties' work to realize the agreements reached at the economic conference. It was noted that the prospects for further overall progress and the further development of socialist society up to 1990 and until the end of the 20th century are being determined in all of the fraternal countries.

This work is taking place on the basis of the decisions of the party congresses of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member-countries and taking into account the main directions agreed upon at the Moscow conference for the long-term strategy of economic development and the strengthening of mutual cooperation. The participants in the conference unanimously stated that the consistent implementation of the economic conference's decisions is an important factor in the further advance of the socialist community's countries and the consolidation of their unity and cohesion.

Economic policy is being coordinated in questions of mutual interest. Bilateral programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000 were elaborated and decided on, coordination of the economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan is being agreed on, and a number of major multilateral agreements on cooperation in production and for the joint exploitation of natural resources, including agreements for cooperation in the engineering and energy economy sectors and in the field of fuels and raw materials, are being prepared. It was agreed that economic and scientific-technical cooperation is playing an increasingly larger role in the intensification of social production. The participants in the conference had an exchange of views on a broad range of questions of party leadership of the work to improve the efficiency of the socialist economy. Labor productivity is increasing, production costs are falling, and certain successes in reducing the energy and material intensity of social production have been achieved as a result of the measures introduced by the party and state bodies.

The need for further efforts to achieve considerable progress in the development and comprehensive intensification of the economy was also stressed. The urgency and political acuteness of these tasks are dictated by the need to accelerate the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development and by the present international situation. Tension in the world is continuing due to the confrontation policy being practiced by the aggressive imperialist circles. In an attempt to upset the military balance that has evolved, they are heating up the arms race and attempting to extend it into space and to economically weaken the socialist countries.

The U.S. ruling circles are trying, through the continued application of the trade, credit, and technology blockade, and by direct pressure, embargo, and "sanctions," to also use international economic relations for their political aims. This aggressive imperialist policy in the economic sphere is also extended to countries fighting for their national liberation, including Nicaragua, against which an economic blockade has been imposed. In consistent pursuit of their policy of maintaining and consolidating peace, renewing the process of detente, and developing equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation with all interested states, the CEMA member-countries will, while consolidating their unity and cooperation, continue to implement all steps necessary for the defense of their vital interests and for the further consolidation of technical and economic independence. They will simultaneously continue to work with all determination for a halt to the arms race, against its extension into space, and for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and for international security and cooperation. The Warsaw Pact reliably serves the development and consolidation of the socialist states' overall cooperation.

As the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the main link in the chain of the fraternal countries' present economic strategy, the participants in the conference paid special attention to the collective elaboration of the integrated program of scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000. The CEMA member-countries possess everything necessary for reaching advanced scientific-technical standards. They will make every effort to transfer scientific and technological achievements to production as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Coordinated work in such priority directions as electronics, integrated automation, nuclear energy, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology has begun for this purpose. Preparation has started on integrating cooperation agreements based upon the international socialist division of labor and embracing the entire cycle from research to production and sales.

The conference's participants called for the accelerated elaboration of this program and the preparation of concrete agreements on its implementation and for increased attention to and control of the progress of this work by the fraternal countries' central committees. It was agreed that for the constant and rapid renewal of current production, attention must be primarily paid to the development of engineering and to the strengthening of specialization and cooperation in this branch within the CEMA framework, to the production of machines and equipment of high quality and of world technical standards. In this respect, the recently formed CEMA committee for cooperation in the engineering sector has a great role to play

The participants in the conference briefed one another on the forms and methods of party influence on the rational use of all types of material resources, on raising the output-capital ratio and of the efficiency of investments, and on improving the structure of the economy. A set of measures is being implemented in all CEMA countries for increasing the saving of fuels, energy, and raw materials and for raising labor productivity as an essential condition for the intensification of production. In this connection, attention was drawn to the need to strengthen collective work in all aspects of raising economic efficiency.

The fraternal parties' representatives reiterated the view that the CEMA member-countries consider it their international duty to continue to assist the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic in speeding up the development and increasing the efficiency of their economies on the existing just basis, taking into account the tasks of socialist industrialization existing in those countries, and to encourage their broader and more efficient participation in the international socialist division of labor. Cooperation in these spheres is aimed at speeding up the process of the gradual alignment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic's level of economic development with that of the European CEMA member-countries.

Holding regular conferences of the secretaries of the fraternal parties' central committees on economic questions in the future was considered useful.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation, objectivity, and mutual agreement.

KULIKOV, GRIBKOV IN BUDAPEST FOR PACT MEETING

LD201745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, arrived in Budapest today to take part in the session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States.

The session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States opened in Budapest today.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON MEETING

LD182331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 18 May 85

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Krzysztof Wojna and Andrezej Walatek]

[Text] A 3-day meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee has ended in Moscow. The main subject of this meeting were issues connected with implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and preparations for the next CEMA session.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, Poland's permanent representative to this organization, is the current chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee.

Today, after the conclusion of the committee meeting, he took part in a press conference with journalists from the CEMA member-countries.

Cooperation within CEMA, the deputy premier emphasized, increasingly influences the economic development of member-countries. The following data proves it best: In 1984 the national income of member-countries increased, compared with 1983, by 3.6 percent; their industrial production by 4.4 percent; and their agricultural production by 3 percent. These countries are constantly developing despite difficult international conditions and despite the application of various kinds of restrictions and economic discrimination by the United States and other NATO countries.

Let us emphasize that, while talking about CEMA's activity in the international arena, Deputy Premier Obodowski pointed out the fact that it undertakes cooperation with a growing number of countries that do not belong to this organization as well as cooperating with 60 international organizations. In practice, within CEMA, multilateral and bilateral programs of cooperation are being used to an increasingly greater extent.

At the moment, Deputy Premier Obodowski went on to say, the council's attention is centered on working out a program for supplying member-countries with raw materials and energy until the year 2000, as well as a program for scientific and technological development for the coming 10-15 years.

Answering journalists' questions, the chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee described the council's stance concerning East-West cooperation. He emphasized that the development of cooperation within CEMA does not mean turning one's back on cooperation with the West. Such cooperation, however, must be equal and mutually beneficial and the West is far from observing general rules of economic cooperation. Poland is the best example of this; for 3 years, our country has been carrying out trade exchanges with the West exclusively for cash, while the universally applied practice is credits.

Janusz Obodowski also expressed his opinion on certain Western publications on the subject of CEMA. For example, the British magazine THE ECONOMIST recently published a series of materials devoted to the CEMA economy in which it tries to prove the poor efficiency of socialist economic cooperation. The deputy premier emphasized that the simple fact that more and more countries in the world are willing to cooperate with CEMA proves that these arguments are untrue. Obviously, if this cooperation were inefficient, no one would want to undertake it.

PRAVDA'S OVCHINNIKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM201625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] History Warns Us

The 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, which has been solemnly commemorated during these May days, still has a hold on people's minds and hearts. This worldwide celebration was a plebiscite by all mankind against the threat of war. The memory of the sacrifices roused people deep in their souls and made them still more keenly aware of how valuable peace is and how important it is to safeguard it.

It was with this thought in mind that the peoples of the socialist community greeted the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, which fell on 14 May. This fraternal alliance has ensured their peaceful, constructive labor and the inviolability of the postwar borders in Europe and placed a reliable barrier in the path of the latter-day overturners of socialism.

As the parliamentarians of the socialist countries who gathered in Budapest this week noted, the Warsaw Pact states have never supported the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs. They did not form their defensive alliance until 6 years after the creation of NATO. The socialist countries' top party and state leaders recently confirmed in Warsaw that the Warsaw Pact members continue to advocate the simultaneous disbandment of their own alliance and the North Atlantic bloc and the abolition of their military organizations as a first step to that end. As long as NATO exists, however, the socialist states will strengthen their alliance. Their unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact was a new contribution to strengthening the socialist community's security.

The Warsaw Pact has been in force for 30 years. Throughout that time it has initiated constructive ideas aimed at detente, arms limitation, and the development of all-European cooperation. The socialist countries' initiative played a decisive role in the convening of the historic Helsinki conference. As a result, it was possible to achieve great successes in establishing cooperation and good-neighborliness among countries with different social systems on the European Continent itself, which had lived through the tragedy of two world wars.

However, in the West today, especially in the United States, attempts are being made to erase much of what made Europe the main arena of detente. During these May days, the peace-loving public was indignant that despite numerous protests, the U.S. President considered it possible to lay a wreath at the cemetery where SS men are buried during his visit to the FRG. The political subtext of this blasphemous act is clear. If it is possible to bow down before monuments to the fascists on the pretext of "general reconciliation," then Washington evidently considers it even more permissible to extend a hand to their successors, the revanchists.

Mankind has no right to forget the lessons of history. We were reminded of this again by another anniversary that was marked this week in Austria, the country that was the first victim of Hitler's aggression in Europe. When Austria was occupied by the Nazis in 1938 and lost its state sovereignty for 7 years, the Soviet Union resolutely condemned the "Anschluss" and refused to recognize it. It was the victory over fascism, secured 40 years ago, that brought the Austrian people freedom.

The State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed in Vienna 15 May 1955. A few months later, the Austrian parliament adopted a law on the republic's permanent neutrality, with a pledge not to participate in military alliances or make its territory available to other states for military bases. Austria's fidelity to the State Treaty and its status of neutrality and adherence to the ideas of detente have enhanced its prestige and influence in international affairs and had a positive effect on the European political climate.

In marking the 30th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, it is appropriate to recall that for a long time the Western powers hindered its elaboration, hoping to bring Austria, or at least part of it, into the NATO military system. The fact that agreement was eventually reached all the same is clear evidence that it is possible to resolve even the most complex international problems through talks, however difficult they may be. All that is needed is the existence of political will on the part of all the interested parties. This 30-year-old example assumes particular relevance today. The foreign ministers of four powers -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France -- who were invited to Austria for the celebrations took advantage of their stay in Vienna to hold bilateral meetings.

The greatest interest was aroused among the international public by the talk between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz, at which a wide range of questions were discussed in principle. On the Soviet side, the need to stop the development of unfavorable trends in world affairs and secure a change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations was stressed once again. In this connection, a principled assessment was given of Washington's general policy course and concern expressed over the U.S. side's unconstructive stance at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms.

An important first step at these talks would be the mutual, all-embracing moratorium on the creation and deployment of nuclear and space arms proposed by the Soviet Union. The U.S. side's attitude toward this moratorium will be an indication of its intentions in the military sphere.

On the Soviet side, it was also stated that one of the main sources of the present tension in the world is the attempts by certain circles to dictate their will to the independent states and interfere in their internal affairs. This creates seats of tension in the Near East, Central America, southern Africa, and Asia. Collective efforts to find a peaceful, just settlement to the existing conflict situations would meet the interests of all states and of international security. A purposeful exchange of opinions between the USSR and the United States could also play a part here.

The Criminal Nature of Terrorism

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua completes his European tour this week. First, as is well known, he visited a number of socialist states. Subsequently his itinerary included Spain, France, Italy, Finland, and Sweden.

The reception accorded to the Nicaraguan president in Madrid, Paris, Rome, Helsinki, and Stockholm was to some extent a reflection of the same sentiments U.S. President R. Reagan encountered during his recent West European tour. U.S. policy in Central America was the sphere of the most obvious political disagreements between the United States and its allies. Even the class solidarity of the leading capitalist powers, even the anti-Sovietism and anticommunism which fed it, could not conceal the unlawful nature of Washington's actions and their incompatibility with the generally accepted norms of interstate relations.

Indeed, the U.S. Administration's approach to the crisis in Central America -- a crisis of its own making -- and its open hostility toward Nicaragua clearly showed the West Europeans the true value of the demagogic rhetoric which the U.S. President addressed to them. The White House incumbent expatiates on democracy and on the peoples' right to determine their own destiny, but he himself is trying to overthrow another state's government by force. He calls for free trade, but he himself, on a laughable pretext, bans trade with a sovereign country, hoping to stifle a regime that does not suit him by means of an economic blockade.

"The Nicaraguan Government's policy and actions constitute an unusual, exceptional threat to U.S. national security and foreign policy," Reagan's statement on the imposition of an embargo on trade with Nicaragua says.

Stop for a moment and think about those words! THE NEW YORK TIMES exclaims. Can anyone seriously believe that Nicaragua, a poor, backward country with a population of 3 million, constitutes an "unusual and exceptional threat" to the United States? As is demonstrated by the experience of similar measures against Cuba, measures imposed 25 years ago, London's SUNDAY TIMES notes, economic sanctions practically never achieve their goals. But the U.S. embargo on trade with Nicaragua has undoubtedly exacerbated the already tense situation in the region and in particular complicated the work of the latest session of the Contadora Group, held this week in Panama. The deputy foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama met with authorized representatives of the interested states to continue to elaborate the "Document of Peace and Cooperation in Central America" and coordinate measures to monitor its fulfillment.

As is known, Nicaragua was the first to express readiness to sign the "peace document" in the form in which it was originally drawn up by the Contadora Group. This position was reinforced by a series of constructive initiatives. The Sandinist government proposed the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from Central America, unilaterally renounced the aid of 100 Cuban military instructors, imposed an indefinite moratorium on the acquisition of new types of weapons, including interceptor planes, and invited a bipartisan delegation of the U.S. Congress to visit Nicaragua and see for itself the defensive nature of the republic's Armed Forces. Speaking in Madrid 12 May, President Ortega stated that Nicaragua would be prepared to send home the 700 Cuban military advisers remaining in the country if similar action was taken by other Central American states.

How does Washington respond to these peace-loving initiatives? Only by stepping up the pressure on Nicaragua in all directions. It was on the eve of the latest Contadora Group conference that the new U.S.-Honduran "Big Shot" maneuvers, with massive use of artillery, began. They follow directly from the "Big Pine III" exercises, during which combat operations involving tanks were simulated near Nicaragua's borders, and the "Universal Trek-85" maneuvers, at which a landing with air and sea support is being rehearsed.

This constant saber-rattling near Nicaragua's borders is not only designed to intimidate the republic's population and inspire the counterrevolutionary gangs. According to the foreign press, the U.S. military is engaged in planned preparations for combat operations in Central America. "Opening up" the region as a potential theater of hostilities, the Pentagon has already put more than 30,000 officers and men from landing and assault subunits through war games on Honduran territory.

In this respect, the commentary published the other day by the well-known U.S. military observer Richard Halloran is highly indicative. According to him, the Pentagon has called in a group of specialists in Latin American affairs, antiguerrilla operations, and psychological warfare to carry out a special study the results of which will be used in the combat training of special-purpose troops (like the 82d Airborne Division) in the event of their being sent into Central America.

Halloran writes that the first task of this study is to analyze the experience of the Vietnam war at the stage of the rebel movement.

An open gamble on brute force and state terrorism can also be seen in Washington's Near East policy. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited that region again at the beginning of week, going to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. The Arab press recalls that last time Shultz visited the Near East, 2 years ago, it was as a "fixer" to push through an agreement aimed at enslaving Lebanon and turning it into an U.S.-Israeli protectorate. As is known, these plans failed because of the resolute refusal of the Lebanese to accept the shameful deal.

The purpose of the U.S. secretary of state's latest trip was to try to prepare the ground for direct (that is, separate) talks between Israel and a "joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation" whose composition would suit Tel Aviv. The basis for these machinations was the Amman Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which was condemned by the majority of Arab countries and Palestinian organizations. The path Shultz is proposing for a settlement of the Near East conflict is Camp David, which was rejected by the majority of Arabs, a Syrian television commentary said.

Shultz' trip to the Near East coincided with a noisy scandal arising from the revelation of the White House's and CIA's involvement in terrorist acts in Lebanon. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported, the U.S. President sanctioned the creation of special terrorist groups abroad, intended for making preemptive strikes "against possible organizers of terrorist acts." On 8 March one such group caused a powerful explosion in Beirut, as a result of which 80 totally innocent people died and 200 were injured.

When Washington's involvement in this criminal act became known, people there hurried to declare that the directive on training terrorist groups had been lifted, but hearings held in the U.S. Senate the other day showed that a ramified apparatus has been created in the country to carry out punitive acts against organizations and persons abroad who are inconvenient to the government. According to Under Secretary of Defense Ikle, his department is engaged in training strike formations for special operations on the territories of other countries.

The cult of force and the elevation of terror to the rank of state policy -- these imperial ways on the part of the Washington administration are causing growing indignation among the peace-loving public, including the public in the United States itself.

ARTICLE HITS 'ABSURDITY' OF COCOM POLICY

PM201409 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 85 p 5

[Ye. Shashkov article: "Tool of Transatlantic Diktat"]

[Text] Do wigs and office paper clips have a military use? A curious kind of question. However, there are people who perceive it differently. "Everything has potential military significance, with the exception of chewing gum." This sentence comes not from a comedian or sketch writer but from the U.S. politician and banker B. Baruch.

The U.S. Embassy building in France stands right in the center of Paris. One of its annexes houses the Coordinating Committee for the Control of Exports to Socialist Countries, or Cocom for short. It came into being in January 1950, at the very height of the cold war. U.S. President H. Truman was its godfather. The NATO countries and Japan belong to this organ. The official justification for setting up Cocom was to prevent a leak of Western technology which the socialist states might take advantage of to improve their defense potential.

From the first days of this organ's existence, the United States put unprecedented pressure on its Cocom partners, prohibiting even insignificant trade relations with socialist countries. Washington constantly reminded and continues to remind them: Do not get carried away with trade in the East, otherwise unpleasantnesses will await you in the West. In violation of all the norms of international law, the U.S. Administration demands, for example, that any Western firm that uses U.S. technology in the production of computers apply to the U.S. Department of Commerce for permission to export its product to any country. Otherwise, it will be denied access to U.S. technology and the U.S. market. At the beginning of this year, Reagan issued a new directive aimed at restricting deliveries of modern equipment to the allies. For the first time, the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE wrote, this directive gives the Pentagon the right to exercise control over export requests from 15 noncommunist countries and to block permits granted by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Pentagon specialists explain that this decision is needed to close all channels for possible deliveries of commodities of "strategic" significance to the CEMA countries.

In trade and economic relations with the socialist countries, the U.S. allies must be guided by Cocom's lists of prohibited goods dictated from Washington. They cover approximately half the goods circulating on the world market! In the past, even baseball bats have been rated "strategic" goods on the Pentagon's initiative.

Under Reagan, the U.S. Defense Department has updated the lists prohibiting "especially important types of military technology." Western business circles sarcastically call them "the 800-page lists of modern technology." There has been a shakeup in the U.S. strategic control apparatus. It consists of 1,000 employees representing the Pentagon, the Department of Commerce, the CIA, the FBI, and other departments. They monitor seaports, airports, and so forth. The Reagan administration threatens violators with court examination, fines of up to \$250,000, and other penalties, right up to imprisonment for 10 years.

In June 1984, with Cocom's help, the White House succeeded in securing a ban on deliveries of various types of microelectronic equipment, software, and automatic telephone exchanges from West European states to socialist countries. Numerous Western firms fell victim to that policy. The Swedish company Ericsson and Britain's Plessey lost profitable contracts. They were forced to abandon their involvement in bidding to deliver an electronic automatic telephone exchange to Bulgaria. A similar fate befell the British firm of Plasma Technology, which had planned to export domestic microelectronic equipment to socialist countries. FRG companies had major contracts jeopardized. For almost 3 years now, Cocom has withheld its consent for the Belgian concern of Bell Telephone to deliver telephone equipment to the East.

The "Pegard affair" elicited a particularly great response in Western business circles. Cocom prohibited the export to the USSR of two boring and milling machines of the Belgian firm of Pegard on the pretext that they were "dual-purpose" goods that could be used in both the civilian and the military spheres. The Belgian Government replied by entrusting the firm of (Vincotte) with conducting an expert analysis and establishing whether the Pegard machine tools have military value. The experts were unanimous: They do not. It all seemed clear. However, Washington stood its ground.

Cocom has virtually become a subdivision of NATO, the journal LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES wrote recently. Its general leadership is exercised by the North Atlantic bloc's Economic Directorate, in which the United States plays the leading role. Cocom is an organization of economic terrorists.

On the pretext of combating communism the U.S. ruling circles try to resolve their own internal problems at others' expense, to weaken competitors, and to squeeze them out of world markets.

Washington's increasingly tough demands to step up Cocom's activity are also aimed at undermining the economic positions of its allies and of individual firms that maintain business ties with CEMA states. It is not hard to imagine what losses Washington's "junior partners" in Cocom suffer by supporting the U.S. policy of "economic war." "The United States simply wants to get even with us West Europeans, since it sees us as competitors for its own industry." This is how Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the FRG Chambers of Commerce and Industry, regards the obstacle to East-West trade being created by the Reagan administration.

The U.S. "sanctions" imposed through Cocom are encountering increasingly strong resistance from the allies. The EEC countries' foreign ministers recently sent U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz a letter pointing out that "measures against the dishonest U.S. trade policy" will be taken. In the opinion of West Europeans, the "economic war" threatens not so much CEMA as hundreds of thousands of jobs that have been created in the Common Market thanks to orders from the socialist countries.

How can there be any question of dependence on the West if the CEMA countries today account for almost one-third of world scientific and technical potential and one-fifth of all patents for new equipment and technology? Fabrications are being spread in the United States to the effect that the socialist community countries have a special interest in U.S. computer equipment, particularly 16-bit microcomputers and all mini-computers. However, these fabrications are rejected by everyone truly familiar with the problem, including the publication DEFENSE ELECTRONICS, which is close to the U.S. Defense Department. "Jointly with the other CEMA countries," this journal wrote, "the USSR created the first 16-bit microcomputers back in the seventies. Today their memory capacity is no less than 15 times greater than the memory of the U.S. computers that Washington 'condescendingly' permits to be exported to the USSR." However, the White House remains loyal to Baruch's logic: "Everything but chewing gum has military significance."

The absurdity of such a policy is obvious.

Of course, the disorganization of international economic ties and the disruption of the main avenues of world commodity turnover caused by the policy of economic warfare do create certain difficulties for the socialist community countries. However, as V.I. Lenin said 64 years ago with regard to the blockade of the young Soviet republic, "...experience has shown that we do not know who it is harder on: on those who are being blockaded or those doing the blockading."

The socialist community countries now possess everything necessary to withstand any pressure and discriminatory measures, any attempts to hinder their development and their involvement in international economic cooperation. The chief, decisive factor of the fraternal states' invulnerability to all kinds of sanctions is the planned nature of their economy and the orientation of their foreign economic ties toward the development of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework.

USSR PROPOSALS HAILED AT UN MIDEAST FORUM IN PRC

PM161128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Long-Standing Urgent Problem"]

[Text] In a few days' time mankind will celebrate a date that has become the greatest landmark in its history, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

This event had a most favorable effect on the entire world situation, including that of the Near East. A multiplicity of independent countries appeared on the map as a result of the incipient rapid disintegration of imperialism's colonial system. At approximately the same time, in November 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted the well-known resolution on the division of Palestine, providing for the creation of two states, one Jewish and one Arab, on its territory. Hitherto, however, only one part of this resolution has been implemented, the part dealing with the formation of the Jewish State of Israel. The decision to establish an Arab Palestinian state has so far not been fulfilled. The resulting bloody conflict that has engulfed the Near East has led to the current situation, where Israel occupies not only the territory meant for the formation of the Arab Palestinian state but also part of the lands belonging to the Israelis' Arab neighbors.

Thus, the international community of nations still owes a vast debt to a whole people, the Arab people of Palestine, who have been transformed into an exiled people. It is therefore not at all surprising that the international community of nations deems it one of its paramount obligations to help, by all means possible, the restoration of the Palestinians' trampled national rights, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. This is very important if we want to reach a just settlement in the Near East, if we want the Near East to cease to be the zone of one of the most dangerous conflicts on earth, if we want peace and the peoples' security to reign in that region.

The total justice of these words was confirmed by the UN Asia regional seminar on the Palestinian question held in Beijing (PRC) 22-26 April and organized by the UN permanent committee on the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. It was attended by representatives of 50 countries, and the author of these lines was the delegate of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. The Beijing forum's agenda included such questions as the Palestinian problem and public opinion in the Asian region, the PLO's role, and the need to convene an international peace conference on the Near East and make efforts to ensure that it is held successfully. The regular holding of such seminars in different parts of world for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion for resolving the Palestinian problem, is envisaged by UN General Assembly Resolution 38/58s, adopted in 1983.

The participants in the forum were unanimous that, although the Arab-Israeli conflict is complex and multifaceted, it is a generally recognized fact that the Palestinian problem lies at its core. Hence it is impossible to achieve an all-embracing, just, and lasting Near East settlement while ignoring the full-scale solution to the question of restoring the Palestinian Arab people's trampled national rights. The forum concluded that the broadest coincidence of viewpoints and agreement on this issue exist at present, including agreement to aim for such a settlement through collective efforts by convening an international peace conference.

I would like to cite here two excerpts from the debate statement by Australian Senator G. McIntosh, which favorably impressed everyone. In the first place, he said, no one can either grant or take away the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination. This is an inalienable right that belongs to them simply by virtue of their existence. This right should be restored because it has been trampled. Second, the senator emphasized in conclusion, Australian public opinion is speaking out with increasing resolve in favor of a just settlement of the Near East crisis and forcing the government to take a more clear-cut stance in support of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. Special interest in his statement was generated by the fact that, in 1983, Australia was one of the four countries, including the United States and Israel, to have voted against UN General Assembly Resolution 35/58.

Of particular satisfaction is the fact that, in the final document, the seminar participants highly praised the important initiative for a Near East settlement put forward by the Soviet Union on 29 July 1984.

This is explained by the fact that the Soviet proposals contain a comprehensive plan for an all-embracing, just, and lasting solution to the Near East conflict. The USSR advocates a collective search for a settlement with the participation of all interested parties, including equal participation by the PLO. The Soviet Union considers, on the basis of practice, that no separate deals are capable of undoing the complex knot of Near East contradictions. In the Soviet Union's opinion, the Near East peace conference must conclude with the signing of a treaty or treaties encompassing the organically interconnected components of a settlement: withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to create their own independent state; establishment of a state of peace and safeguarding of the security and independent development of countries involved in the conflict. International guarantees for the observance of the conditions of such a settlement must be simultaneously elaborated and adopted. All accords reached at the conference must constitute a unified whole, approved by all participants.

There can be no doubt that the high praise for the Soviet proposals can be explained primarily by the fact that they take into account the fundamental interests of all countries and peoples involved in the Near East conflict. They are based on the desire to ensure peace and real security for the region as soon as possible. There is something else, too. They accord fully with UN General Assembly Resolution 38/58s, the declaration of the international conference on the Palestinian problem held in Geneva in 1983, and the decisions of the Arab League and the Nonaligned Movement. The participants in the seminar that has just ended unanimously advocated the immediate convening of an international peace conference on the Near East, pointing out in the final document that all obstacles to a just Near East settlement are raised by "Israel, relying on U.S. support."

This stance by the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies," the meeting noted, corresponds with the U.S. Administration's imperialist policy and the Israeli rulers' Zionist ambitions, even though it runs contrary to the national interests of peoples in these countries. For example, it is clear to everyone that Israel, with its limited human and material resources, is incapable of maintaining its pace in the arms race and military confrontation with the Arab countries for a long time. This course toward the militarization of the state has already resulted in vast foreign debts, record inflation, and a sharp fall in living standards. The Israeli military machine has started faltering and is suffering defeat in Lebanon.

How did the representatives of the 50 countries gathered at the UN seminar see the way out of the prevailing situation? The answer to this question is obvious: to continue with even greater energy the efforts to mobilize world public opinion for a just Near East settlement. Mankind's conscience must not remain silent. Israel's leaders and the U.S. Administration, which supports its allies in everything, must clearly understand that they cannot ignore forever the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community for a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict and a full-scale solution of the Palestinian problem.

REPRESENTATIVE TO UNESCO DISCUSSES CURRENT WORK

LD161103 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Paris May 16 TASS -- In keeping with the decisions of the UNESCO general conference, the organization carried out major work to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, Yuriy Khilchevskiy, permanent representative of the U.S.S.R. to UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization), said in a news conference here.

A special meeting of the Executive Council was held, making it possible to reaffirm the common determination of UNESCO member-countries to follow the road of developing allround international cooperation and working to create an international climate that would be conducive to better understanding among nations.

The Soviet representative made note of a major contribution made by socialist member-countries of the organization to celebrations of the 40th anniversary. A series of events was held to mark the date, specifically, the "Great Victory" exhibition. Yuriy Khilchevskiy pointed to the fact that, despite repeated calls of Soviet representatives, the states that had been allies of the U.S.S.R. in the Second World War declined to make the exhibition timed for the 40th anniversary an international event.

A relevant resolution of the general conference, he said, obliged all states to link the celebrations of that memorable date with anniversaries of other major events -- the 40th anniversary of founding of the United Nations and UNESCO and to take part in subsequent events.

At the present time, Yuriy Khilchevskiy said in conclusion, the session of the Executive Council has on its agenda a series of proposals on improving UNESCO operations. In our view, the Soviet representative stressed, most important aspects of UNESCO programs are problems of international cooperation in consolidating peace and international security, promoting disarmament, as well as problems of combatting apartheid, racism and vestiges of colonialism.

PROMYSLOV DISCUSSES MAYORS CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

OW181411 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 May 85

[Interview with Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, by an unidentified Moscow Radio reporter, held prior to Promyslov's scheduled departure for Tokyo on 18 May; place of interview not given; answers given in Russian fading into Japanese translation -- recorded]

[Text] A Moscow City Soviet delegation is scheduled to depart for Japan on 18 May to attend a summit conference of major cities of the world. It will be headed by Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. Prior to the delegation's scheduled departure, a Moscow Radio reporter called on Chairman Promyslov to ask a number of questions:

Question: A Moscow City delegation led by you is scheduled to depart for Japan to attend a summit conference of major cities of the world. What do you expect from this conference?

[Promyslov] The mayoral conference of major cities of the world that begins 20 May is scheduled to discuss various important problems confronting major cities as the world is about to enter the 21st century. This is the second time that the Tokyo municipal authorities propose and sponsor this kind of meeting. Only 5 cities participated in the first conference in 1972, but about 20 major cities will be represented at the Tokyo meeting. I hope that the forthcoming conference attended by many more representatives than before will make precious and fundamental contributions to solving various very important problems in urban development. According to the conference agenda, there will be a wide-ranging exchange of opinions and experiences concerning city management and, in addition, various problems facing major capitals of the world are likely to be discussed.

At the same time, the conference should contribute not only to mutual understanding between city leaders but also mutual understanding between cities. This is precisely the goal the Soviet delegation will pursue at the conference.

Question: What aspects of Moscow's city planning and city life do you think will interest the mayors of other major cities of the world, who are your colleagues?

[Promyslov] I think they will be interested in such aspects in the development of Moscow's City management such as the tempo and scale of settlement of housing problems through mass-based industrial construction methods, the development of public transportation systems, the stable and highly reliable city water supply system, and the central heating system.

For instance, in Moscow with a population of 8.6-million, 4 million square meters of dwellings are built each year mainly at state expense and 300,000 citizens move into well-furnished new homes each year. Overall, the per capita dwelling space in Moscow is 17 square meters.

The method of solving environmental protection issues in Moscow is expected to draw considerable attention. Moscow ranks high in the world in terms of clean air, rivers and ponds, and green vegetation. Moscow's green zone is 19 square meters per citizen. I have many more experiences I would like to introduce to other mayors at the Tokyo conference.

Question: In my opinion, the problems facing major cities of the world cannot be discussed without considering various international problems and the world situation. What is your opinion of this?

[Promyslov] That is right. Needless to say, when various problems facing major cities of the world are discussed, the current international situation is bound to be considered at the same time. Major cities and their citizens will be the first to suffer from the harmful effects of the arms race, the aggravation of world tension, and the implementation of space militarization programs. I believe that the destiny and future of our city, its citizens, and our children and grandchildren depends on the municipal authorities and the efforts of each individual leader or each individual deputy of the city soviet or the city assembly. Therefore, while making our own maximum efforts, we have to call on our citizens to do their utmost to maintain peace and prevent a nuclear war. We must exert every effort to promote the peaceful and speedy settlement of various international problems. The well-being and happiness of our citizens and the survival of mankind depend precisely on such efforts.

All countries of the world mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II this year. Just like all other Soviet citizens who went through the miseries and hardships of war, Moscow citizens feel and understand the Japanese people's aspiration for peace and their struggle against the threat of a new war, that is, a nuclear war. The times and reason dictate that mankind be protected from a new horrible danger. That is why we, representatives of major cities of the world, must wage a joint struggle to build a peaceful, happy, and bright future by pooling the efforts of our cities and their citizens.

MORE ON U.S.-USSR TRADE COMMISSION SESSION

Session Ends; Results Noted

LD212146 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The 8th session of the U.S.-USSR Joint Commercial Commission ended its work here today. Delegations headed by the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige examined a wide range of questions connected with the state and prospects of trade relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

It was pointed out that the present-day level and structure of trade between the two countries did not correspond to the extensive potentialities in this sphere. The experience convincingly shows that when efforts are exerted with a view to normalize conditions of trade, the latter can develop at a rapid pace. However, positive results can be achieved only on condition that trade exchange is carried on the basis of equality, mutual advantage, and without any discrimination. The repeated attempts of the American side to use trade as a means of exerting political pressure were especially detrimental to business ties.

The policy pursued by the Soviet Union which is aimed at a large-scale development of international economic cooperation, including that with the U.S. remains unchanged. The improvement of the trade situation alone will not resolve the main problems in Soviet-American relations. However, it could promote the consolidation of mutual understanding and confidence, which is of special importance today.

The sides analyzed the situation with a number of business cooperation projects in such spheres as petrochemical and light industries, the agroindustrial complex, oil and gas extraction, and pointed out that both the USSR and the U.S. were interested in their implementation. The projects are being discussed today by Soviet foreign trade associations and American companies.

At the same time, the Soviet side stressed that the prospects of the participation of American firms in the realization of the above mentioned projects depended to a considerable extent on whether the American side guarantees the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by American companies.

In its turn, the Soviet side stressed that it regarded American firms as serious business partners and that Soviet foreign trade associations were ready to analyze their proposals along with proposals of companies from other Western countries.

The commission reiterated the intention of the sides to render assistance to the business circles of both countries in revealing potentialities for concluding mutually advantageous deals.

It was pointed out that large-scale mutually beneficial trade was an important element of the consolidation and development of bilateral relations. Both sides agreed that the resumption of the work of the U.S.-USSR commercial commission after a long break reflected their mutual striving to promote the improvement of the situation in trade relations between the two countries.

Moscow TV Interviews Baldrige

OW220201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2355 GMT 21 May 85

[From the morning "Novosti" newscast; V. Kondratyev report on Kondratyev's interview with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige; date, place not given-- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A session of the Soviet-U.S. Commission on Trade has been held in Moscow.

[Kondratyev] The commission resumed its work after a prolonged break caused by the unilateral measures of the U.S. Administration. On Moscow, the delegations of the two countries discussed ways of improving trade relations. Soviet foreign trade organizations and U.S. companies are now discussing a number of business cooperation projects in the petrochemical and light industries, agriculture, and other spheres. It is noted in the final protocol that, to a significant extent, the success of these projects will depend on whether the American side is able to guarantee the trade obligations undertaken. The trade potential of both countries is great and it is essential to utilize it.

In an interview with Soviet television, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige stressed that the Soviet and American participants in the talks have performed major and strenuous work. [At this point, Baldrige is heard to say in English with Kondratyev comments in Russian partly superimposed: Minister Patolichev and his colleagues worked very hard with us. Really we've had 7 years without the commission to solve trade problems between our countries. This is the first time in 7 years.] Our commission, said the minister, which is intended to solve existing trade problems, has not met for almost 7 years. In order to develop cooperation, we must sit at the negotiating table and try to find optimal solutions.

Malcolm Baldrige noted the importance of the meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Many questions of bilateral relations were discussed. I think, said the minister, that an improvement in our economic ties is taking shape, although we do not expect a sharp leap. [Baldrige is heard to say: It's not going to turn over like this; what we've done is build a basis now for taking a step at a time -- steady steps, solid steps -- that will provide a basis for trust and understanding in the future.] What we have done now is a basis for subsequent, more significant steps along the path of strengthening trust and mutual understanding. [end report]

Baldrige Holds News Conference

LD211952 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The past session of the Soviet-American Joint Commercial Commission was businesslike and constructive, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige has stated. He spoke here today at a press conference in connection with the end of the 8th session of the Soviet-American Joint Commercial Commission.

"We have accomplished the objective we had set, which was to reestablish a mechanism for dealing with and resolving commercial and economic problems after a 7-year hiatus", M. Baldrige said. The session pointed out that there were trade obstacles that could be removed now. The sides reached a number of agreements that will result in an increase in trade."

"The Soviet Union expressed interest in expanding trade possibilities", M. Baldrige stressed. "We also agreed that to the extent consistent with present U.S. laws and policies, we could attempt to see that Soviet foreign trade organizations were not discriminated against in their efforts to sell in the United States".

During his visit to Moscow Malcolm Baldrige was received by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev who pointed out that the present unsatisfactory state of the Soviet-American trade and economic ties was the result of the policy of discrimination against the Soviet Union pursued by the U.S. Administration, of its attempts to interfere in its internal affairs and to use trade as a means of exerting political pressure.

U.S. USES RADIO MARTI FOR 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

LD211333 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 21 May 85

["Behind the Screen of 'Freedom of Information'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Kovalev writes:

A spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, Bernard Kalb, in an attempt to conceal the subversive character of the anti-Cuban "Jose Marti" radio station, stated on Monday that the radio station gives the Cubans an opportunity to exercise their principal right to the freedom of information. Kalb also assured that the information to be broadcast would be balanced and objective one. Such is Washington's verbiage behind which are the far-reaching goals of the present U.S. Administration.

Both the Reagan administration and the U.S. public are well aware that the inauguration of "Jose Marti" radio station is in point of fact ideological sabotage against Cuba. Therefore it is no coincidence that the coming on the air of the mouthpiece of anti-Cuban propaganda was preceded by two years of long debates in U.S. Congress, the debates as a result of which the White House still managed to impose its will upon the congressmen.

The directedness of the new radio station can be judged by its staff consisting of 187 inveterate "gusanos" among whom there are, in particular, such traitors to the Cuban people as Humberto Medranom, Ernesto Betancourt, David Bartlett and others. The Reagan administration does not grudge the financing of the subversive activities of the "gusanos", providing them with 20 million dollars at first.

For almost a quarter of a century Washington has been trying in vain to stifle the Cuban revolution by means of various kinds of economic and trade sanctions. This time the Reagan administration has resorted to ideological sabotage in the hope of loosening the system which exists in Cuba. But life shows that the march of the Cuban revolution cannot be stopped by any U.S. intrigues.

MOSCOW TV ON U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET, POLICY

LD191857 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 May 85

[From "International Panorama," presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Even in the Senate, where the Pentagon's needs are traditionally regarded as sacred cows, that is, untouchable, even on Capital Hill, the Senate cut the administration's 1986 military budget the other day, and a House of Representatives committee is proposing to reduce it even further.

At first the administration requested an increase of military expenditure by 9 percent, or even slightly more. Then it retreated to 6 percent. The Senate agreed to only 3 percent, and since it is assumed that prices will rise by 3 percent, you're left with zero growth. In other words, the growth rate of military spending will equal the rate of inflation.

Since the sums of military expenditure that have already been reached, around 300 billion dollars, are so big that the war department can't spend them fast enough and there is money left over, the American military machine will not experience any inconvenience. Even if it does, the President has retained the right to ask for extra. Nonetheless, it can be said that this was a political defeat for the administration.

It may also be noted that many American observers wrote recently that due to the change in Moscow, the President has been presented with, as they wrote, a window of additional opportunities. He could take some step or make some gesture if he was looking for a way out of the present impasse in Soviet-U.S. relations, but he didn't even knock at this window. On the contrary, Washington turned down with remarkable haste the Soviet initiative on a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Take also, for example, the reaction of official Washington to our plans for solving pressing problems, our plans for a substantial acceleration of social and economic progress. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper wrote as follows about this reaction. Let us record the fact, the paper wrote, that the U.S. reaction of the Soviet reform plans has been one of deep concern. They're getting worried. The American don't like our measures to strengthen order and discipline. They write: The Soviet Union may turn into an even more powerful rival.

So it has to be said that in Washington ideological animosity remains their guide to action. This is particularly vividly -- one might say, grotesquely -- evident in U.S. policies towards Nicaragua. President Reagan declares that this small country with a population of 3,000,000 creates, and I now cite the President, an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The President declares a national state of emergency with the aim of eliminating this threat. One can only spread one's hands in disbelief. I would like to quote a comment on these words of the President's by the well-known American historian, Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. He writes: It is hard to remember more senseless words ever spoken by an American President. But if only it were just words! Washington is waging an undeclared war and has declared a trade embargo; Shultz, the secretary of state, remember, draws an analogy with Vietnam.

Listen to what the secretary of state's regrets are now. He says: We have given up our leading role in the world. Well, he hasn't phrased it quite right, of course, it would be more correct to say that the world has turned down America's claims to a leading role. Now, as we can see, these claims, and they are dangerous claims, are returning. What is becoming of them was shown by President Reagan's recent visit to Europe, where they neither supported his trade war against Nicaragua nor applauded his "star wars" plans. The Spanish attitude was particularly eloquent.

SENATE OKAYS ANTIGENOCIDE PACT WITH RESERVATIONS

LD220545 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 22 TASS -- The United States may treat norms of international law as it sees fit and observe those of them which it likes.

This "mandate" was given to Washington today by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress.

The committee voted in favour of the ratification by the Senate of the international convention on the punishment and prevention of crime genocide. As is known, ninety six states acceded to this important convention, which was signed in 1948, but it has not been ratified so far by the United States. However, in recommending the ratification of the convention, the committee made it conditional on tough "reservations" by adopting two amendments urged by reactionary Republican Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina. According to UPI, the provisions sharply limit jurisdiction of the World Court if any nation accuses the United States of mass killings. One of the amendments requires "specific U.S. consent" before genocide cases involving the United States were submitted to the World Court. Without such a "consent" the World Court has no right to institute court proceedings against Washington.

CHEMICAL WARFARE REVIEW COMMISSION MEMBERS HIT

LD211512 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 21 May 85

["Chemical Warfare Review Commission: Whose Interests Does It Represent?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS scientific commentator Petr Akimov writes: The Reagan administration is doing everything to step up chemical weapons production. This is confirmed also by the make-up of a chemical warfare review commission it has formed. When setting it up, the White House promised it would be an independent bipartisan task force expressing the interests of Congress and the public. Moreover, the Americans were assured that it would not include chemical weapons backers. The promises and assurances, however, have turned out empty.

The nine-member commission led by former Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel includes former Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Armed Forces Alexander Haig. He has earned ill fame for his utterly false report to Congress three years ago, claiming that chemical and toxin weapons have been used in Laos and Kampuchea and alleging the USSR's involvement in those practices. The report has been exposed by specialists, including American experts, as being unfounded. It pursued the clear aim of smearing the Soviet Union, accusing it of violating the Geneva Protocol of 1925, giving America grounds for renouncing a full ban on chemical weapons and thus untying the hands of the American proponents of a bigger chemical weapons potential.

Another commission member is Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the president for national security affairs who is a committed advocate for the arms race and conflict cultivation. No matter how eager one could be to do so, one may not call him an opponent of chemical weapons.

Still another commission member, John Gester, has been involved in the American military's crimes, notably in its chemical war in Vietnam. The interests of the Pentagon, which is at pains to give a boost to the chemical capability of the American Army, are represented also by Richard Cavazos. Two other men, Barber Conable and John Erlenborn, have gained notoriety for their speeches in the House of Representatives for the deployment of binary chemical weapons.

No matter from which side it is approached, the commission consists exclusively of champions of chemical weapons.

Its composition spells out better than any words the true intentions of the incumbent administration, which are to shape American public opinion as needed and obtain the go-ahead for the manufacture of new kinds of chemical weapons by fair means or foul, although even today the United States has an enormous arsenal of highly-toxic chemical warfare agents, including all known super-toxic substances. U.S. Army storages hold 55,000 tons of poisons, 150,000 tons of chemical munitions, more than three million shells, tens of thousands of bombs, and a multitude of other types of weapons of mass annihilation. Their amount is enough to poison the entire planet several times. And their very storage poses constant danger to the population. This is why demands are mounting all over the world, including the United States itself, to ban and eliminate chemical weapons altogether.

JAPAN-U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER 'FUELS ARMS RACE'

LD212218 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The ruling circles in Japan are increasing their military cooperation with the United States. According to the TOKYO SHIMBUN newspaper, at the Bonn summit of the seven major capitalist nations, Premier Nakasone threw his weight behind the American project "star wars". The Japanese ruling circles encourage cooperation between Japanese corporations and the American military. There are quite a few examples. More on this from (Ivan Danilev) from Radio Moscow:

In November of 1983 Japan gave in to American pressure to agree on the transfer of military technology to the United States. This move opened the door wide for joint production of weapons, though it contravenes Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution and parliamentary resolutions banning the export of arms. As for Japanese corporations, they grab every opportunity to make money by arms production, however dangerous the products may be.

In the United States the Northrop Corporation is working near Los Angeles on a strategic bomber known as the Stealth. The Pentagon is planning to make this its main strategic bomber. According to experts, the plane will be coated with (?ferride) paint to make it invulnerable to radar. The paint is supplied by the TDK Cooperation [as heard] of Japan.

Another Japanese company, (Kyoto Ceramics) was recently found to be secretly supplying components for American Tomahawk cruise missiles. Such missiles are being deployed on ships of the 7th Fleet of the American Navy, which operates in the Pacific Ocean. With Japan allowing American ships to visit its ports, the country comes under an additional threat from its big business taking part in the production of American missiles. Still another Japanese company, (?Fujitsu), has built an infrared detector. It is advertised as very good for diagnosing diseases, but the advertising makes no mention of the fact that the Americans buy this equipment to install on heat-seeking missiles. The company also sells 70 percent of its gallium arsenide microchips to the United States. It makes no secret of the fact that many of these are used in ballistic missile warheads.

In an attempt to justify their actions, Japanese companies claim that it is impossible to limit modern products to civilian uses only, but it looks more like it is impossible to curb the greed of big business, eager to make a profit at any cost. As they provide material backing for America's aggressive strategy, Japanese corporations help to fuel the arms race. Therefore they are to some extent responsible for the worsening international tensions. If they take part in the American "star wars" project, their responsibility will grow immeasurably.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Received by Voss

LD171521 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- A talk has been held today between the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss and a group of Japanese parliamentarians headed by the Vice-President of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society I. Hatoyama.

In the course of the talk the sides expressed mutual striving for the expansion of Soviet-Japanese relations and stressed the importance of meetings of parliamentarians of the two countries for the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

Meets With Aliyev

LD201741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, received a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Hatoyama, a prominent figure in the Liberal Democratic Party, today in the Kremlin. An exchange of views on Soviet-Japanese relations took place. Both sides pointed to the need to implement specific steps to develop bilateral relations in a progressive [postupatelnyy] direction.

MONGOLIA'S RAGCHAA, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PM201846 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegations Arrive"]

[Text] A Mongolian Government delegation arrived in Moscow 18 May to take part in the 29th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The Mongolian delegation is headed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The delegation was met at the airport by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and other officials. T. Curbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming committee.

Nuriyev Receives Ragchaa

PM211423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 20 May, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian council of ministers, for a talk on questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia.

Yu.F. Solovyev, USSR minister of industrial construction, T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and other officials took part in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA REPORTS DPRK-SOUTH KOREA ECONOMIC TALKS

PM201906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Panmunjom"]

[Text] Panmunjom, 17 May -- A routine round of economic talks between the DPRK and South Korea took place today in the hamlet of Panmunjom, on the military demarcation line.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yi Song-nok, who heads the DPRK delegation, proposed the setting up of a joint North-South committee for economic cooperation, to be headed by cochairmen at the level of deputy heads of government. This committee, he said, will assist the efficient resolution of a wide range of North-South economic questions, as well as the improvement of relations as whole, and will promote the cause of the country's unification.

The head of the South Korean delegation put forward proposals in his speech to begin direct trade between the sides this year and to use both sides' ports for this purpose. The South Korean spokesman also declared the possibility of the satisfactory resolution of the question of setting up a committee for economic cooperation with the sides' mutual consent. An accord was reached to continue the discussion of these and other questions in Panmunjom in the second third of June of this year.

SOVIET-DPRK MEETING HITS U.S., JAPANESE POLICY

SK210047 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] A roundtable conference of representatives of Soviet and Korean social circles was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, on the subject "The Policies of the U.S. and Japanese Ruling Classes are a Threat to Peace in the Far East." This conference was held to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan. The speakers at the meeting unanimously denounced the war preparations being carried out in the Far East by the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and their attempt to form a new military bloc threatening the security of the people in the Far East.

TASS CITES DPRK'S KIM HWAN ON KWANGJU UPRISING

LD191128 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 TASS -- The United State is turning South Korea into a nuclear staging area and is speeding up military preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The Korean people wrathfully condemn those actions, stated Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK. He spoke at a mass meeting in Pyongyang marking the fifth anniversary of the people's uprising in the South Korean city of Kwangju.

The uprising in Kwangju, the speaker said, became a large-scale action by the South Korean population against U.S. imperialism, for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country.

The uprising went down as a vivid page in the history of the Korean people's emancipatory struggle and set the beginning of a new turn in the democratic movement in Korea's south. The mass killings committed in Kwangju by the Seoul regime with Washington's blessing showed that U.S. imperialism is an enemy of democracy and human rights.

In order to ease tension, to remove the danger of war in Korea and to create prerequisites for its peaceful reunification, it is essential to implement the DPRK's peace initiatives, including the proposal on parliamentary talks between the North and the South and on signing a declaration of non-attack, the speaker pointed out. We are calling on the South Korean side to respond to the DPRK's peace proposals as soon as possible.

U.S.-SOUTH KOREA MILITARY TALKS REPORTED

PM211300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Pavlov "International Commentary": "Aggressors' Alliance"]

[Text] Recently there has been a series of meetings and sessions in Seoul and Washington to examine the same question: Just how can the aggressive alliance between the United States and South Korea be made more powerful militarily?

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the members of the U.S.-South Korean military committee dealing with the coordination and planning of joint maneuvers and other militarist acts conferred inside the Pentagon. The committee, which was created in 1978, discussed for the umpteenth time the forthcoming tasks of the 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary force stationed on South Korean territory and those of the Seoul regime's Armed Forces, which number 600,000 officers and men. Attending these sessions, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger met with his South Korean colleague Yun Song-min. A communique, which was essentially a collection of belligerent appeals, was issued on the results of their meeting.

It follows from this document that Washington ranks South Korea among the countries of "vitally great importance" for U.S. national defense interests. In fact, this means that the Pentagon, seeing South Korean territory as a strategic bridgehead, intends to continue to build up its combat potential there and demand even greater increases in the military budget from the ruling regime, even though Seoul's military spending will already grow by 11 percent in the current fiscal year.

Efforts to improve the structure of the so-called "U.S. Forces Joint Command in South Korea" headed by U.S. General W. Livesey are continuing. For its part, U.S. military-industrial complex has expressed readiness to actively promote the further buildup of South Korean industry's potential to produce modern types of arms and combat equipment. In this particular case it is a question of the mass production of F-5 fighter-bombers, M109A2 howitzers, and other types of weapons. As the U.S. press is noting, by the end of the eighties Seoul will basically be able to meet its Army's needs itself, with the exception of specialized electronic equipment. All this unambiguously testifies to the intentions of the United States, which with the help of an obedient dictatorial regime, is striving to implement its militarist schemes in this part of the world. This is also shown by the results of the recent visit to Washington by Chon Tu-hwan and his talks with R. Reagan. According to newspaper reports, an accord was reaffirmed on the forthcoming siting of cruise and Pershing II missiles on South Korean territory in addition to the nuclear charges already held there. Plans for blocking international straits in the Far East in the event of a "crisis situation" erupting on the Korean peninsula are being honed.

U.S. militarist preparations in Southeast Asia pose a threat to security worldwide and prevent the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness in the region. These plans cannot fail to arouse alarm and condemnation among peace-loving forces.

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Talks With Gorbachev

PM221113 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had talks in the Kremlin 21 May. Also attending on the Soviet side were Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR; and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Attending on the Indian side were V.P. Singh, minister of finance; G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs; Arun Nehru, minister of state for power; Arun Singh, parliamentary secretary to the prime minister; and Oscar Fernandes, the parliamentary secretary to the prime minister.

In the course of the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the sides discussed the key aspects of Soviet-Indian relations and topical international problems. They voiced profound satisfaction with the high level, effectiveness, and diversified character of Soviet-Indian relations, making good progress on the sound basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. Both sides reiterated their desire to continue to make consistent efforts for the comprehensive development and strengthening of these relations for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of universal peace.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi noted the basic importance of the documents that were to be signed during the current visit of the Indian prime minister, including an agreement on guidelines for trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation to the year 2000 and an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the establishment of a number of specific projects in India, for the further expansion and development of traditional mutually beneficial contacts between the USSR and India. These agreements are opening broad horizons for interaction between the two great states, bound by ties of sincere friendship.

In discussing the world situation, the sides voiced concern over persisting international tensions, the incessant arms race, especially the race in nuclear armaments, and the growing danger of its spread to space. The Soviet Union and India stressed the importance of the task of immediately terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. The participants in the talks strongly denounced any attempt to use the talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament as a cover for the further escalation of the arsenals of weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet side voiced support for the initiatives of the heads of state and government of six countries aimed at the eventual exclusion of nuclear weapons from the life of mankind. The sides voiced concern over growing tension in the Asian and Pacific region as a consequence of the expansionistic policy of the forces of imperialism, which had claimed vast zones of that region as spheres of their "vital interests," and noted that an explosive situation in the Indian Ocean basin was persisting as a consequence of the expansion of military bases and the escalation of the U.S. military presence.

It was noted that the USSR and India were against outside intervention in the internal affairs of southwest Asian countries and supported an immediate political settlement there through talks so as to protect the sovereign rights of the states of that region and to strengthen universal peace and security.

Exchanging opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia, the participants in the talks voiced the conviction that the only sensible way to settlement was offered by constructive dialogue between the countries in that area and by a search for peaceful and mutually acceptable solutions to the existing problems. The Soviet side stressed the propitious effect of relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the Indo-Chinese states on the situation in Southeast Asia.

Reviewing the situation in Central America, the sides stressed that support for the people of Nicaragua in their struggle to defend the independence of their homeland was an important task for all the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the common efforts to improve the world situation and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Mikhail Gorbachev spoke highly of India's great contribution towards strengthening the unity and enhancing the international prestige of the Nonaligned Movement. He voiced confidence that India, as one of the most prestigious leaders and the current chairman of that movement, would continue to contribute towards its further invigoration in the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the nuclear threat and the aggressive ambitions of imperialism.

Rajiv Gandhi noted that the Soviet Union's constructive policy of peace constituted one of the most important factors of ensuring peace and security for the peoples under the present-day international conditions; he appreciated the Soviet initiatives aimed at resolving the problems of disarmament and improving the international situation.

The participants in the talks stressed the basic significance of regular summit contacts as an important instrument of strengthening relations of friendship and trust between the two countries. It was noted that such contacts contributed to the advancement of the entire complex of relations of friendship and enhanced the effectiveness of the efforts made by the USSR and India in the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening universal peace and security. Rajiv Gandhi reaffirmed an invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to pay a visit of friendship to India at a convenient time. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Present at the talks, on the Soviet side, were: Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR; Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Chetverikov, first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Rykov, USSR ambassador to India; Valkov, chief of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Indian side: Bhandari, foreign secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs; Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR; Sharda Prasad, information adviser in the prime minister's office; Arora and Gharekhan, secretaries to the prime minister; 'Raghunath, joint secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs.

Attends State Dinner

LD211637 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The Soviet leadership gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India. The dinner was attended by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other Soviet leaders.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 May in its Second Edition front-pages a TASS report under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere" on the dinner given at the Kremlin on 21 May in honor of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi. This version notes that the Soviet leaders in attendance included the following in addition to Gorbachev and Tikhonov: "A.A. Gromyko, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, and I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other officials."]

During the dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi exchanged speeches which were listened to with great attention and applauded.

Gorbachev's Dinner Speech

PM221139 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 85 Second Edition pp 1, 3

TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Speech"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, Esteemed Mrs Gandhi, dear Indian friends, Comrades;

We are glad to welcome in Moscow the prime minister and the personages accompanying him who represent a country for which people in the Soviet Union have great respect. Meetings between Soviet and Indian leaders are invariably marked by warmth and cordiality and a high level of confidence and mutual understanding. They have a beneficial effect on the development of relations between our two countries, on the situation in Asia and the world as a whole.

Years and decades pass, generations of people in our countries come and go, but relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India continue their progressive development. This is happening because these relations are built on the basis of equality and mutual respect and on the coincidence or similarity of the positions of the two countries on basic problems of our time.

Our cooperation with India, cooperation which has today so many dimensions, is free of any pressure, of imposition of any terms. The Soviet Union consistently supported India at all stages of its struggle for stronger independence and has displayed, and continues to display, effective solidarity with this great country, which is upholding its sovereignty, its dignity, and its right to an independent path of development.

In any sphere of cooperation with India, we, as friends, share with it the best we have. We feel great satisfaction with the fact that economic ties between the USSR and India helped solve major problems of its progress, key problems for each concrete historical period, be it the construction of the groundwork of a heavy industry or the development of a fuel-and-power complex.

Among our joint projects today are such projects which, when carried out, will undoubtedly make a worthy contribution to the development of India's economy and strengthen its defenses on the threshold of a new century.

The successful space flight by a joint Soviet-Indian crew also testifies to the great effectiveness and, I would say, great potentialities of our scientific and technical links. The breadth and variety of cultural exchanges between the two countries reflect the traditions of mutual interest of their people in each other's rich culture and their definite spiritual affinity.

However, the magnitude of what has already been achieved should not be allowed to overshadow the existing great opportunities for further advance. A desire for this was expressed by both sides during today's talks. We are in a good position to jointly raise our cooperation to a qualitatively new level in many areas.

A special place is held by the Soviet Union's and India's efforts, going in the same direction, to remove the threat of war and end the arms race. No one can ignore the fact that friendship and cooperation between our two countries are playing an ever more important and beneficial role in the entire system of international relations. By force of example, these relations help assert the principles of peaceful coexistence and work for stronger peace and security of all peoples. These aims are well served by our Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

All peoples strive for peace and progress and none of them wants war. However, there are forces which pursue other aims. They do not wish to reckon with the legitimate interests of others and the political realities of the present-day world. It is these forces, chasing the chimera of military superiority, that have brought the world to the threshold of a new spiral of the arms race, a spiral of unprecedented scale, which threatens to grow into a qualitatively new phase with uncontrollable processes. What, for instance, can be brought to the peoples by the notorious "star wars" program which they in Washington are trying, for purposes of camouflage, to pass off as a "defense initiative"? First of all, increased risks of nuclear war. And, certainly, a sharp reduction of chances for achieving an accord on disarmament matters. Enormous additional funds will be thrown into the furnace of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. These funds could serve the interests of the peaceful development of mankind, specifically to help solve such pressing problems as eliminating poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Therefore, the problem of preventing the militarization of space affects the interests of all countries and peoples and leaves no one by the wayside. We think that before it is too late and before an irreversible situation is created under the cover of soothing statements, all peace-loving states should raise their voice against this new danger.

One of the realities of the present-day world is the appearance in the world arena of dozens of states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which strive to overcome the pernicious consequences of colonialism. The overwhelming majority of them follow a policy of nonalignment. The emergence of the Nonaligned Movement and the fact that it has become a major factor of world politics have occurred in the natural order of things in the present-day world. This patently reflects the striving of the newly independent peoples for cooperation with other states on an equal footing, for the recognition of their legitimate rights and interests by others, for the exclusion of any manifestations of domination and diktat and claims to hegemony from international life.

In short, the newly independent countries do not want to be any longer regarded as objects for profit-making and for installing military bases and strongpoints in their territories.

These countries can and must be understood. When they are being declared spheres of somebody's "vital interests," without even asking their opinion, there can be no question of their interests being taken into account. These interests are totally ignored.

There is no need to talk much of how dangerous conflicts in different regions of the world are under present conditions. Taking a deeper look into the matter, it is not hard to see that these conflicts stem, as a rule, from attempts by imperialist powers to interfere, in some form or other, in the affairs of newly independent countries and to subjugate them to their influence. Therein lie the primary causes of the appearance of many seats of tension in the world, and not in the notorious "rivalry of the superpowers".

We think that such a step as the assumption by every permanent member of the UN Security Council of an obligation to strictly observe the principles of non-interference, non-use of force or threat of force in relations with the countries of these continents and not to draw them into military blocs would help remove seats of tension and promote the peaceful settlement of a number of conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Soviet Union is prepared to assume such an obligation. This fully accords with the principles of our foreign policy.

The concept of "detente" came into existence in Europe. It will soon be 10 years since the day when a historic document was signed in Helsinki, a document which summed up, as it were, what the peoples imply by this great, meaningful word. Much of what was built on this basis has been destroyed by the icy winds blowing from overseas. However, many things have stood out, survived, struck firm roots and are bringing tangible benefits to the peoples.

In Asia, the problems of peace and security are today no less and, in some areas, even more acute and painful than in Europe. It is understandable, therefore, that a number of new important and constructive initiatives on certain aspects of security of the Asian Continent and its individual regions have been put forward in recent years. Among the authors of these initiatives are socialist states and members of the Nonaligned Movement, among them the USSR and India. These proposals remain on the order of the day in international affairs. Thus the proposal for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace was supported by the UN General Assembly and the Nonaligned Movement, specifically by its recent conference in New Delhi. Nor can one underestimate the fact that both of the nuclear powers lying in the Asian Continent, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, have pledged not to make first use of nuclear weapons.

Now the question arises: Is it not advisable, considering all these initiatives and, in some measure, Europe's experience, to think of a common, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and a possible pooling of efforts by Asian states in this direction? Of course, the way to this is a complicated one. However, the road to Helsinki was not smooth and even, either. Here different methods are evidently possible, - from bilateral talks and multilateral consultations to holding at some future point an all-Asian forum for an exchange of opinions and a joint search for constructive solutions.

One thing appears indisputable: The peoples of Asia are no less interested in ensuring peace and peaceful cooperation than the peoples of any other continent and can do much for achieving this aim.

We think that India, as a great power enjoying much prestige and respect both in Asian countries and throughout the world, can play a very important part in this process.

We highly appreciate India's contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and international security and to enhancing the role of the Nonaligned Movement in this respect.

The names of the great Indian leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi will remain forever in the memory of the peoples, inseparably associated both with the history of India and the history of the national liberation struggle on all continents. They have blazed a political course, by following which India has achieved impressive successes in its internal development and in strengthening its international positions. They have done much for the rise and development of the Nonaligned Movement as an important positive factor in the present-day world.

One of the manifestations of the wide recognition of Indira Gandhi's outstanding contribution to the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace is the fact that she was posthumously awarded the International Lenin Prize for the promotion of peace among nations.

Soviet people will always gratefully remember Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi as firm and consistent supporters of close friendship and cooperation between our two countries and we highly appreciate, Mr Prime Minister, the intention you expressed to carry forward the cause of your famous predecessors.

I can assure you that the leadership of the Soviet Union intends to work actively toward further developing and deepening friendly Soviet-Indian relations. Peace-loving and independent India will always meet with understanding and support from the Soviet Union.

Let me propose a toast: To the health of the esteemed prime minister of the Republic of India, Rajiv Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi, and all our Indian friends! To the successes and prosperity of the great people of India! To the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between our countries! To a lasting peace on earth!

Gandhi's Dinner Speech

PM221101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report on speech delivered by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at 21 May Kremlin dinner in his honor under general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] R. Gandhi's Speech

General Secretary Gorbachev, Mrs Gorbacheva! Your Excellencies, esteemed Soviet friends!

It gives me pleasure and it is a great honor for me to be once again in this historic place and among true friends. My wife and I are extraordinarily grateful to you for your warm reception and generous hospitality. Each visit by a Soviet leader to India and by an Indian representative to the Soviet Union is one more step in the consolidation of the close friendship which exists between our two great peoples and which promotes peace. After all, peace is the bright star which shows the way for our two peoples, who have given so much to civilization. Both our countries want mankind to be assured of a bright future. We do not want people anywhere to be prey to fear and anxiety.

Every ideal requires faith, labor, and sacrifices. The world knows what tremendous sacrifices the Soviet people made when they were building their new state and later, when they defended their independence against the fascist invaders. You have just celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. In 2 years you will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. We in India are celebrating this year the centenary of the Indian National Congress, which led the struggle for our freedom. In historic battles, your people produced many heroes and heroines from their ranks. It was the same thing for us in India when we were struggling against imperialism with the weapon of nonviolent civil resistance. Our people endured immense hardships in the process of building a new India and strengthening our unity.

I was touched by your words about Mrs Indira Gandhi. She lived and worked for the benefit of the Indian people, but she also addressed the peoples of other countries. Her aim was to create an India that would realize its potential and play its part in building a better world. Millions of people loved her ardently, but some remained implacable. Here death serves as a reminder that the violence nurtured by hatred remains one of mankind's main enemies. Her death also stresses the threat presented to mankind by entrenched prejudices and an old way of thinking.

The Soviet people's loyalty to the cause of peace stems from their ideals and is also explained by the fact that no other people suffered so much from the war. We in India are also profoundly loyal to the cause of peace because all our hopes for a better life and linked with it. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi, we are making efforts to cast off the burden placed on our people's shoulders by centuries of feudalism and imperial rule. We are loyal to the cause of socialism and a just social system. Since it gained independence, India has achieved impressive successes in economic development. We have achieved full self-sufficiency in grain production and laid the foundations of a modern industrial society. We are proud of the work of our scientists and technical specialists in many progressive fields and modern spheres of application. We are on the threshold of a considerably more rapid all-around development.

The path of national development outlined for us by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi best accords with our social conditions. We will continue to march along the path of creating the potential for reliance on our own forces, assigning the state sector the key role in the process of development and being primarily concerned for the people's needs. We have embarked on the implementation of large-scale programs for the development and consolidation of agriculture, energy, transport, and communications, creating new jobs for the masses of our rural population and ensuring fuller opportunities for the use of our people's creative potential. In the vitally important field of the development of man and society we attach increasing attention to education and health.

This process is mainly being implemented by our people's efforts. However, our friends are helping us of course. We are deeply grateful for the substantial and principled support that the Soviet Union is rendering to our economic development. We are rapidly seeking to expand this cooperation. We are interested in the stable and long-term development of trade and economic relations with a consideration for the requirements, limitations, and potential of our two countries' economies. It is essential to create new spheres and mechanisms of cooperation. The opportunities for economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation are enormous. Soviet and Indian cosmonauts who have gone into space were the heralds of a new era in cooperation between our peoples.

Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are an inalienable part of our foreign policy. Our people regard the Soviet people as their friends, who have always been with us at times of difficulty for us.

Fine relations have formed between India and the Soviet Union largely thanks to the vigorous efforts and far-sighted policy pursued by the two countries' leaders in the past 3 decades. I have come here to continue the tradition which was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru and in whose spirit subsequent Indian governments have acted, the tradition of the exchange of views and assessments so that our two countries can struggle together for the creation of a better world. The 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation reflects our profound mutual respect and serves the cause of peace. I had the honor to meet with you, Your Excellency, when you took up your eminent post at one of the most important stages of history. I well remember the moving words you spoke about India and about what great importance you personally attach to Indian-Soviet relations. Today we had a fruitful exchange of opinions. I await with impatience the continuation of our talk tomorrow. We hope that you will soon give us the opportunity to welcome you to India.

In our nuclear age, peace is the most sacred aspiration of all peoples of the world. At the same time, never before in history has the threat to peace been so great. This threat is generated by the very weapons which are created in the name of "security." Stockpiles of weapons are constantly growing. Hope is inspired by the fact that the world public is persistently expressing itself in favor of reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons. The onus in the matter of disarmament rests with the powers that possess nuclear weapons. But can other countries remain aloof? Nuclear war, like nothing else, puts everyone in the same position and brings death to all. Nuclear death does not ask for your passport. It cares not for nationality, just as it cares not for life itself. In nuclear war there can be no victors, just as there can be no impenetrable defense against nuclear weapons.

India and the other members of the nonaligned community are tirelessly urging all states to ban the use or the threat of the use of nuclear weapons, to halt all tests of weapons, to seek to conclude a treaty on an all-embracing ban on weapons tests, to freeze the production of nuclear weapons and fissionable materials for military purposes, and to prevent the testing, production, and deployment of chemical, biological, and space weapons. We made this appeal at the nonaligned countries' summit conference held in Delhi in 1983 under the chairmanship of Indira Gandhi. The heads of state and government of six states recently repeated this appeal in the Delhi Declaration.

We are glad that the Soviet Union responded immediately and positively to this appeal. We welcomed the various initiatives that you personally have put forward. We sincerely wish you success in your efforts. We welcome the resumption of disarmament talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva and both states' declarations of their resolve to take matters to the complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

Universal peace and a tranquil regional situation are closely interconnected. Regional conflicts can grow into global ones with striking rapidity. We in India are seriously perturbed by the growing militarization of the situation in the regions adjacent to us and throughout the Indian Ocean basin. We oppose any acts of outside intervention and interference anywhere.

We have embarked on a discussion with our neighbors of questions of the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the region as a whole. We are seeking to ensure that the South Asian countries' regional cooperation organization helps to establish the best, mutually advantageous relations between the countries of our region.

We all cannot fail to be seriously perturbed by the tension existing in other regions.

The Palestinians are still deprived of their legitimate rights, South Africa is pursuing a gross policy of apartheid and aggression against the African peoples, the Namibians are deprived of their rights, attempts are being made to undermine the activity of governments in Latin America, and armed conflicts are continuing in Southeast and Southwest Asia.

None of us, in defending the interests of our peoples, can neglect his duty to mankind. The prism of geography may refract different colors on our peoples, but ultimately in this whole wide world [na etom belom svete] we are all a single family of people. And it is this community of people which Indian-Soviet friendship is called on to serve.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to propose a toast: To the health and successes of His Excellency Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee! To the health of Mrs Raisa Gorbacheva! To the further prosperity and progress of the great Soviet people! To the strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India! To peace throughout the world and man's salvation from fear!

Visits Lenin's Tomb

LD220715 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Today the head of the government of India, Rajiv Gandhi, visited V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He honoured the memory of the founder of the Soviet state by a minute of silence. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India has been staying in the USSR on an official friendly visit since Tuesday at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Rajiv Gandhi honoured the memory of the Soviet servicemen who had given their lives in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, in the name of peace throughout the world. He laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall. Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials were together with the guest.

USSR-India Accords Signed

LD221137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Soviet-Indian documents were signed today in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed:

An agreement on basic guidelines for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India for the period to 2000 and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India.

Present at the signing were, on the Soviet side: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, Rusakov, Arkhipov, Marchuk, leaders of several ministries and departments, and other officials; on the Indian side: Singh, minister of finance; Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs; Nehru, minister of state for power; Singh and Fernandes, prime minister's secretaries for parliamentary affairs; and other Indian state officials.

YEFIMOV RETURNS TO USSR FROM INDIAN VISIT

PM211500 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 May -- The official visit to India by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, is over. He was here at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal, L.M. Katre, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force.

During the visit A.N. Yefimov had meetings and talks with Indian Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao; Lieutenant General A.S. Vaidya, chairman of the Indian Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff and chief of staff of the Army; Air Chief Marshal L.M. Katre; and other Indian military leaders.

A.N. Yefimov left for home today. He was seen off at Palam Airport by L.M. Katre, Air Marshal L. Lafontaine, Air Force commander of the Western Command, and other officials, as well as A.I. Fialkovskiy, USSR charge d'affaires in India, and Major General I.A. Golovanov, USSR military attache in India.

KARMAL STOPS IN MOSCOW ON RETURN FROM POLAND

LD201751 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council president and his entourage, on their way home after an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland, arrived in Moscow yesterday evening. They were welcomed at the airport by V.P. Orlov, RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassador and officials of the DRA Embassy in Moscow.

Cables Gorbachev on Leaving

LD211857 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, communicated the following message from his aircraft to M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on leaving the borders of the Soviet Union:

Dear Comrade M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On this occasion, when, on returning to the DRA, I pass over the airspace of the great USSR, I have the pleasure to express profound and comradely greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, and to you, dear Comrade M. Gorbachev, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the government and the people, and on my own behalf. We are very pleased that Afghan-Soviet fraternal friendship is daily being strengthened, and that it plays a valuable role in strengthening the position of revolutionary forces in the region and in the world, and in defending peace. The all-around and internationalist aid rendered by our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, with the people of Afghanistan is deeply appreciated by the Afghan people. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my best wishes for the good health of you, comrade, and for the still glittering advancement of the friendly USSR under the leadership of the Soviet Union's Leninist Communist Party. [Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH PHILIPPINE CP LEADER

PM211831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 14 May, there was a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and F. Macapagal, secretary general of the Philippine Communist Party Central Committee.

During a conversation, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the activity of the CPSU and the Philippine Communist Party in various spheres and on the efforts being made by both parties against the threat of a new war.

F. Macapagal conveyed cordial congratulations from Philippine Communists to the Soviet people and the CPSU on the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. He described the Philippine people's struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress and against the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism, and stressed the importance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states aimed at improving the atmosphere in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world.

For its part, the CPSU expressed gratitude for the congratulations and noted the Philippine people's contribution to the common efforts in the struggle against the arms race and war danger. The Soviet Union displays immutable solidarity with the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia, who condemn the threat of a new war engendered by the U.S. ruling circles' militarist policy. It was stressed that imperialism's military preparations are aimed against the socialist states and against developing countries defending their sovereignty.

The fraternal solidarity between the CPSU and the Philippine Communist Party and both parties' desire to strengthen the multifaceted relations between the peoples of the USSR and the Philippines were confirmed.

SRV DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CULTURAL FESTIVAL

LD191238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] On 18 May, an official delegation headed by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee arrived in Moscow to participate in the SRV Culture Days to mark the SRV's 40th anniversary.

Aliyev, Others, Attend Opening

LD212011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] A ceremonial opening of the SRV Culture Days took place at the Bolshoy Theater of the USSR in Moscow today. President at the opening were Comrades Aliyev, Ligachev, Demichev, and Zimyanin and Comrade Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department. An official delegation headed by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party and Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the SRV to the USSR was also there.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES MILITARY DELEGATION

LD201046 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 May -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has received a visiting USSR military delegation headed by Lieutenant General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRALIA

PM171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent O. Skalkin: "Expanding Relations"]

[Text] Canberra, 16 May -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has arrived here at the invitation of the Australian Federal Parliament. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.G. Afanasyev, G.G. Bartoshevich, Yu.M. Volmer, and V.M. Kavun.

Yesterday the Soviet guests attended sessions of both chambers of the Australian Parliament, met with members of the parliamentary committee for foreign affairs and defense, and talked with parliamentary leaders. The delegation was also received by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed over the resumption of parliamentary ties between the Soviet Union and Australia and it was hoped that they will promote the further development of Soviet-Australian relations.

FURTHER ON DEMICHEV VISIT, CULTURE DAYS IN GDR

PM211259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Vivid Demonstration"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 May -- The Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which is in the GDR in connection with USSR Culture Days, continues to acquaint itself with life in the republic and has paid a visit to Erfurt Bezirk.

The program of Culture Days, in which leading exponents of the multinational arts of the Land of the Soviets are taking part, is rich and varied. A concert staged today on Academy Square in the center of Berlin by the Twice Red Banner A.V. Aleksandrov Soviet Army Academy Song and Dance Ensemble was a vivid demonstration of the USSR and GDR peoples' indestructible unity and fraternity. Thousands of the GDR capital's residents warmly welcomed the famed ensemble, which gave its first concert for the working people of the first worker-peasant state on German soil in this very spot almost 4 decades ago. The concert was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members E. Mueckenberger, K. Naumann, W. Felfe, H. Haeber, and other Republic party and state leaders.

USSR People's Artist T. Khrennikov gave a concert of his own works at the Berlin Schauspielhaus. The GDR capital's residents also acquainted themselves with the work of the USSR State Chamber Orchestra under the leadership of RSFSR People's Artist V. Tretyakov.

RYABOV ATTENDS OPENING OF SFRY TRADE EXHIBITION

LD212156 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Almost all of Yugoslavia's industrial sectors are represented at the Yugoslav industrial exhibition that opened in Moscow today. Over 1,000 enterprises and organizations of associated labor are exhibiting their increased production and export potentials in the main industrial sectors and the agricultural complex. The present exhibition is the largest so far to be organized by Yugoslavia in the Soviet Union. The program envisages a series of talks and lectures by Yugoslav scientists and experts, as well as a joint symposium on current scientific and technical problems.

The opening of the Yugoslav industrial exhibition was attended by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and officials from a number of ministries on both sides.

Trade and economic cooperation are important factors for developing and consolidating comprehensive relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. This cooperation, characterized by dynamism, is being developed on a lasting basis. According to preliminary figures, the value of the 1981-85 commodity exchange between the two countries amounted to \$32 billion, which is double the amount realized in the last 5-year period. In bilateral trade and economic links, increased importance is being attached to cooperation and specialization. The two partners are actively engaged in this form of cooperation in the machine-building industry and particularly in the car industry. The long-term program of economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia until 1990 envisages further increases in the commodity exchange between the two countries and the further expansion of other forms of mutually beneficial ties.

CAUSES OF 'PRICE EXPLOSION' IN SFRY DISCUSSED

PM211450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Kolosov "Letter From Belgrade": "On the Economic Front"]

[Text] Go to any Yugoslav supermarket and you will inevitably come across a man in a coat doing what at first glance appears to be an incomprehensible job. He picks up cans, bottles, packages, and boxes from the shelves and, after performing some kind of ritual with a clicking machine reminiscent of a pistol, he replaces them on the shelf. The result: a newly printed price tag has appeared on the item. There is simply no time to peel off the old tags as prices here are rising so fast. It is true that the Yugoslavs are people with strong nerves and an inexhaustible sense of humor. Belgrade television has shown comic sketches on several occasions in which salespeople replace price tags with lightning speed, like Charlie Chaplin on the conveyor belt in the movie "Modern Times," while the very popular singer Lepa Brena performs couplets about the absurdities of inflation...

Jokes may be jokes, but matters are really serious. A "price explosion" caused by endless galloping inflation is how the Yugoslav press unanimously described the phenomenon that began here in January and has continued without pause to this day. A session of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Presidium concluded that "the high level of inflation is a profound class and political problem that is threatening to devalue everything that has been achieved by working people in the implementation of the program for economic stabilization."

So what happened, what was the detonator of the "price explosion"? Let us note two points. Turnover tax was raised at the start of the current year. This was brought about by the need, it is believed here, to increase the income in the federation's budget in order to balance the increased expenditure. At the same time, a new law came into force giving the absolute majority of enterprises the right, with minimal control, to "freely determine the price of their output."

So Yugoslav enterprises, enjoying great independence, decided to compensate for the increased turnover tax by raising the prices of the output they produce, mainly, as the newspaper POLITIKA wrote, those of mass consumer goods: textiles, footwear, leather goods, foodstuffs, and so on.

The LCY Central Committee plenum held at the end of April, which discussed in particular the course of the struggle against inflation, pointed out: Very resolute measures must be taken against those who do not implement LCY policy, the policy of economic stabilization. In its resolution, the plenum pointed out the need for the greatest possible efforts for the sake of boosting the economy's efficiency, improving labor organization, making fuller use of production capacities, and introducing the achievements of national and world science and technology in the economy.

Though they did not succeed in the struggle against inflation, last year the Yugoslavs managed to somewhat improve the situation of the country's balance of payments. Addressing a press conference for foreign journalists, M. Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, announced that last year the SFRY's balance of payments was improved by \$750 million (which is 250 million in excess of the planned sum). Although the SFRY's total volume of exports last year was somewhat below the planned figure, it nevertheless increased by 6 percent.

The results of the first few months of 1985 show, however, that much greater efforts will be needed to consolidate these positive developments and overcome the negative processes in Yugoslavia's economy.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES PROFILE OF NEW SFRY PRESIDENT

PM211051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed article under the "Who's Who" rubric: "Radovan Vlakovic"]

[Text] In accordance with the SFRY Constitution, Radovan Vlakovic, representative of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, has been elected president of the SFRY Presidency for the next year.

R. Vlakovic is a Serb by nationality and was born in 1922. From his early years, he took an active part in the workers movement and the national liberation struggle. He joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1943. During the war he was secretary of a regional and district committee of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

Since the country's liberation, he has worked in senior party posts in Vojvodina and in the leadership of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. He was elected president of the Federal Assembly and subsequently president of the Presidency of Vojvodina, while simultaneously serving as a member of the Presidency of Serbia.

Since November 1981, he has been the member of the SFRY Presidency for Vojvodina. He was elected a member of the LCY Central Committee at the 11th and 12th congresses.

He has been awarded the 1941 Partisan Medal and other Yugoslav and foreign decorations.

TASS NOTES HUSAK ELECTED CSSR PRESIDENT

LD221013 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Prague May 22 TASS -- Today the deputies of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia elected Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, to be the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He had been nominated as a joint candidate for the top state post from the Communist Party and the Czechoslovak National Front which unites all political and public organizations of the country.

In a ceremonial atmosphere the president took an oath of allegiance to Czechoslovakia and to the cause of socialism.

ITALY'S CRAXI, ANDREOTTI TO VISIT 'END OF MAY'

LD211626 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 21 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet leadership, Craxi, chairman of the Italian council of ministers, will pay a visit to the Soviet Union at the end of May. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andreotti.

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV ARRIVES IN HELSINKI

PM211322 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report and TASS report under the general heading "Official Visit"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, left Moscow for Helsinki 20 May on an official visit at the invitation of General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and USSR Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers. Major L. Kianlinna, acting military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Helsinki, 20 May (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, arrived here on an official visit today at the invitation of Gen J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces. S.F. Akhromeyev and the officials accompanying him were met at the capital's airport by Gen J. Valtanen, Vice Admiral J. Kl'nberg, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces General Staff, and generals and officers of the Finnish Defense Forces. V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, was among the welcoming committee.

TURKISH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION BEGINS MOSCOW VISIT

LD211443 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- A delegation from the Great National Assembly of Turkey led by its Chairman Necmettin Karaduman arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SPAIN 19 MAY

LD191204 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- V.A. Zhitenev, secretary of the Sverdlovsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and M.N. Yakushev, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, left Moscow for Madrid today at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party (Spain) [PC (E)]. The representatives of the CPSU will take part in the PC (E) activities marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

FURTHER REACTION TO RADIO MARTI REPORTED

PRAVDA Column

PM221114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 5

[P. Bogomolev "Commentator's Column: "On a wave of Subversion"]

[Text] Havana -- Yet another "voice" of the U.S. special services has been added to the poisoners of the airwaves. The blasphemously named "Radio Marti" has begun broadcasting against socialist Cuba from Florida.

Washington's current subversive act is striking because of its particular cynicism. It exploits the name which is sacred to Cubans of the revolutionary patriot Jose Marti and hypocritically links the opening of the radio station to the 83d anniversary of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Cuban territory. It also represents blatant bragging about the fact that the studios and transmitters belong not to counter-revolutionary emigres but to the official Voice of America and therefore, it is claimed, guarantee the "pure objectivity" of the broadcasts that have begun.

However, the anti-Cuban radio station's first programs have reaffirmed not the "purity" but the crude, slanderous nature of the U.S. provocateurs' new mouthpiece. In this respect, it is a close relative of other subversion centers such as the CIA-controlled Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The aggressive nature of Radio Marti is admitted even in Congress, where Representative H. Gonzalez bluntly termed this subversion the "electronic equivalent of the U.S. armed invasion of the Bay of Pigs."

The "psychological warfare" unleashed against Cuba and the other socialist states is part of the general U.S. propaganda offensive against all bastions of freedom and social progress which refuse to submit to Washington's diktat. Recent months have seen the construction of powerful Voice of America transmitters aimed at India and Afghanistan. CIA radio stations broadcast incessantly to revolutionary Nicaragua.

The U.S. Administration only informed the Cuban Government of its illegal actions a few hours before the radio station started operating. It was a gamble on catching Cuba unaware, but these calculations failed. Terming this provocative act an attempt to create an atmosphere of tension around the republic, Havana immediately announced a number of retaliatory measures. The present U.S. Administration, the Cuban Government statement points out, should not have the slightest doubt that the people of the isle of freedom will continue to oppose aggressive U.S. actions.

The radio warfare unleashed against Cuba by Washington again graphically shows who bears the responsibility for whipping up international tension. No demagoguery can whitewash dark designs, however much certain U.S. circles may try.

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

PM221225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yevg. Bay dispatch: "Invasion Via the Airwaves"]

[Text] Havana -- On the evening of 19 May, Washington, through its interests section in Havana, suddenly, without prior notification in the press, informed the Cuban Government of the imminent appearance of Radio Marti. On 20 May, at 0530 Havana time, the subversive radio station's call signs began beaming out from the Florida Peninsula.

The decision to set up the station was made by President Reagan way back in September 1981. It was the organizers' intention that the anti-Cuban radio station should somewhat resemble Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, that is, an "independent" organ (to wit, under complete CIA control!) that it would not be dependent on the federal budget but would draw its funds from private "charitable" organizations. That plan came to grief in the fall of 1982, when the U.S. Senate rejected the project for fear that Cuba would take countermeasures harmful to many private U.S. radio stations. However, by fair means or foul the White House managed to get its own way in 1983, on the condition that the "respectable" Voice of America should take the new radio station under its wing.

The statement issued by the Cuban Government on the subversive station's appearance points out that this new act of aggression is an attempt to negate Cuba's efforts directed toward seeking a sensible way out of the critical and dangerous situation prevailing in Latin America. This is taking place at a time when Cuba is making constructive moves toward reducing tension in its relations with the United States. The appearance of the U.S. radio station constitutes a most flagrant interference in Cuba's internal affairs and an attempt to denigrate the country's national dignity. In response to this shameful provocation the Cuban Government has announced several countermeasures that envisage revising agreements between the two countries on a number of questions, particularly questions of emigration, and the suspension of all trips to Cuba by citizens of Cuban extraction living in the United States.

... During recent debates in Congress, Henry Gonzalez, a Democrat from Texas, described the appearance of anti-Cuban radio station as a kind of repeat of the Bay of Pigs invasion via the airwaves.

Mass protest rallies against the latest U.S. provocation are now being held throughout Cuba. Their participants are declaring: Our people have opposed the U.S. policy of aggression for a quarter of a century; they have stood their ground and been victorious. They will continue to resist U.S. imperialism.

Nicaragua's Ramirez Cited

LD211344 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Havana May 21 TASS -- The economic blockade of Nicaragua, announced by the U.S. Administration, is criticised by all countries except Honduras which has been turned into an American protectorate, Sergio Ramirez, the vice president of Nicaragua, said here. He stopped over in Havana on his way to Europe where he is to visit Austria, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Norway. He said his country had been prepared for such a move by the White House. In response the Sandinist government has put the use of the means of production, raw materials and goods, formerly imported from the USA, on a more rational basis. In view of the U.S.-imposed blockade, he said, our country will develop economic relations with other states. He expressed confidence that Nicaragua will be able to find other, more dependable and trustworthy, supply sources.

Speaking of the beginning of operation by Radio Marti, a subversive radio station, the vice president of Nicaragua stressed that in this way the Reagan administration wants to further increase tension in relations with Cuba and in the region as a whole and to thwart the implementation of some Cuban-American agreements.

Referring to his West-European tour S. Ramirez said that he is going to explain to European governments and other political forces Nicaragua's peaceable policy and its striving for a negotiated settlement of the Central American problem and also to seek the establishment and practical strengthening of economic ties between them and Nicaragua.

GORBACHEV 17 MAY SPEECH AT LENINGRAD SMOLNYY HALL

LD220200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] As has already been reported, during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Leningrad a meeting took place between him and the Aktiv of the Leningrad party organization in Smolnyy's assembly hall on 17 May. Comrade Gorbachev delivered a speech to those assembled. He said:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] Dear comrades, allow me, first of all, to greet warmly and sincerely the participants of today's meeting on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

The days that I have spent in Leningrad have coincided with a major and important event in the life of our people, in the life of our country and our party -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and I would also like to make use of this meeting to congratulate all of you, and through you, all Leningraders on this great event in the life of our people. [applause]

When I speak about this, I have in mind primarily the vast contribution which was made by Leningraders to the victory over fascist Germany. In this they displayed unprecedented heroism, ardent devotion to the Soviet homeland, steadfastness and selflessness in the struggle for our ideals. [applause]

I also have in mind the vast contribution which the Leningraders made to the post-war construction over the past 40 peaceful years. The Central Committee and the Soviet Government, all of our party and people have a high evaluation of the Leningraders' military and labor feat, of everything that has been done by and is being done by the Leningrad party organization, and the working people of the oblast and city to strengthen the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Leningrad party organization, Leningrad's working class, all the working people of the city and the oblast, the vanguard of the Soviet people have a reliable bulwark of our Leninist Central Committee at all the sharp turns of history in the past and in the implementation of the historic tasks of the present stage of the development of our society, which is also a simple one. [applause]

Yes, indeed, this is my first business trip since new duties were placed upon me by decision of the Central Committee. Of course, it is no coincidence that this is the first one. The reason for this is precisely, as I said before, the political, social, economic and cultural role of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast in the life of our socialist, multinational state. [applause]

Over the past few days I have had many important meetings and conversations with Leningraders; conversations with workers, scientists and specialists, heads of enterprises, organizations, establishments, meetings at works, building sites, in scientific laboratories and educational establishments. Although we had an intensive program, there was even a short one with artists. All of these meetings show that Communists, Komsomol members and all the working people of Leningrad are working persistently to implement the plans of our party, and that by their labor they are making a weighty contribution to the strengthening of the economic and defense potential of our homeland.

At one time questions of further economic and social development of the Leningrad region were, at the request of the party oblast committee, reviewed by the appropriate state scientific and economic organizations, and also in the USSR Council of Ministers and the party Central Committee, and received approval and support.

During my present visit to Leningrad and my acquaintance -- even though it has been a short one -- with the activity of the party organization and the labor collectives in the implementation of the plans that have been outlined, I noted for myself with great satisfaction that this work is already proceeding intensively and on a large scale. On behalf of the Central Committee I would like to greet the oblast's and the city's party-economic aktiv in connection with this approach to the solution of this extremely important state task. [applause]

Clearly, it is quite just to say once again today that you, although your work is in full swing, are still at the start of this important path. But at the same time, I was greatly impressed by the fact that party and economic officials, scientists, engineering and technical personnel are now vitally concerned with the problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress and the development of the economy and its transfer onto a new path, the path of intensification. I was also impressed by the particularly important fact that these problems are being brought into the foreground of labor collectives of enterprises, economic organizations and scientific establishments. Clearly a significant feature of the new stage which the city's industry is undergoing is that the young people have actively reached out towards scientific-technical progress.

I had a meeting and conversation in the flexible production systems section of the Kirov plant with a young worker who had transferred from another section to that section, where they are introducing a system of robots, and processing centers with digital programming. He lost R100 in wages but, nonetheless he had come there in order, right from the very start of this stage, to be a participant in opening up this scientific-technical virgin land, as one might call it. This is a very interesting fact in itself.

Over the whole 3 days, and even today when we were in the Elektrosila Association, we acquainted ourselves with the automatic design system and the introduction of this system into production, into the designers and planners; the people who spoke to us were mainly young engineers. Alongside them were venerable scientists and the most senior, Comrade Glebov. This alliance of youth, this spring growth of scientific and engineering workers who are now entering the economy alongside our scientists -- this is the alliance which will ensure the solution of the great task which the party organization has begun to solve. It seems that all of us will have to reattune -- all of us, I would say from workers to minister, to secretary of the party Central Committee, to leaders of the government -- all must reattune themselves to the new approaches, to understanding that there is no other way for us. I would like to say more about that later.

The meetings and conversations which I have had in Leningrad have been useful for me. From the example of the city and the oblast I have been able to check out the approaches which the Central Committee and the Soviet Government are laying at the foundation of our economic strategy for the long term. I found many convincing arguments in favor of the correctness of our approach. There turned out to be many people here who thought in the same way and, most importantly, not only among the leaders and not only during organized meetings, but also during the conversations, of which there many, during impromptu meetings.

We hope that the experience of the Leningraders who are in the lead, and we must note this today, in the solution of the new questions of our economy, will be of great interest and will be a sort of school for the industrial enterprises and building sites, research and design institutes, for party and economic cadres, since the scale of this work is now expanding in all branches and regions of the country.

On the one hand this is to the credit of the people of Leningrad, but on the other hand, be prepared to receive guests. [applause]

The strength of our society, the strength of socialism, lies in the fact that this experience, these achievements, especially those achievements in the initial stage, at which major questions begin to be resolved, can be utilized by others; they are our socialist way of life, our socialist economic system, which itself contains such vast potential opportunities, including exchange of experience, which is a powerful accelerator for our forward progress.

We hope that the people of Leningrad will pay due attention to passing on all the best that has been accumulated in this work, and help us to more speedily implement the most difficult stage, the stage of the psychological restructuring of our cadres, our personnel, for new approaches, at whose basis lie new equipment, new technology, and scientific-technical progress.

I cannot omit my saying that my numerous meetings and conversations in Leningrad over the past few days are of immense political significance for the Central Committee. Here I can refer to the many statements, wishes, and pieces of advice voiced by Leningrad people in the past few days to the Central Committee and the government. I regard this as a mandate -- the political mandate of the people of Leningrad.

It will suffice to mention a few of these brief, weighty utterances. When we met in the square, one working man there, when I asked: "What would you like to wish the Central Committee?" said: "That it persistently continue what it has begun!" [applause]

When we came out of the workshop today a small group of working people gathered, so to speak, to see us off, shake hands. I asked that same question again. This time, too, I received another serious reply. A worker said -- you here are the witnesses, not only Lev Nikolayevich and other comrades, but also those who were present -- he said: "It's important to ensure that words are matched by deeds." Comrades, that is the veritable truth! [applause]

We can -- and we already have the confidence to -- formulate correctly the basic directions of domestic and foreign policy. We have at our disposal immense political experience, stored up by the party and our entire society over its difficult course of progress, begun here in the Smolnyy in Leningrad by the most educated people in the world, people who in their patriotism have no equal. We have powerful science, and a powerful body of scientific-technical and creative intelligentsia. In other words, we can, and I am sure that we will, arrive at the congress with a well-prepared and considered program, and will present it for discussion and approval, but first it must be discussed in the party organizations and working people's collectives.

After staying in Leningrad for 3 days, while consulting with my comrades, with those people of Leningrad whom I managed to meet, on the main questions, my conviction increased several times over: we will reach our goal with a thoroughly elaborated a well-considered, integrated, mobilizing policy -- a policy in the interests of the people, a peace-loving policy, an energetic policy, which should lend dynamism to our society.

But, comrades, today it is already clear that the linchpin of this policy will be the need to accelerate our progress, speed up work, more intelligent work, more responsible, disciplined work.

More order will be required, more scientific inquiry, more major, important decisions, and so forth. Overall it will require immense mobilization of creative forces, and the ability to restructure and conduct matters in the country in a new way, not only in the economy, but also in the social sphere, in that of culture, ideology, in all spheres. We have real opportunities: This will enable us to formulate this and place it in a correctly-directed policy. But, as they say, between opportunity and reality lie a vast distance, and it is this distance which we must cover as fast as possible, thanks to our stability to close ranks, and be convinced of what we plan to do.

You remember that before the war the elder generation was resolving the problem of having to cover in a decade what other countries had covered in a hundred years, so that the country should not find itself in a critical situation; and even then it was sensed that the threat to the socialist country was growing.

Not all of this was accomplished, but most of it was. This was the basis of the victory in 1945. We also have to traverse a long road now -- but in a short space of time. That's the point. Leading party organizations which have great experience and opportunities, like the Leningrad, Moscow, Donetsk, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk and other party organizations -- I do not want to list them all now -- must head this campaign. I think that they have embarked on this work earlier and better than others. What's more they are carrying it out realistically and not just in a declaratory manner. I acquainted myself with the main ideas of this program, of this intensification program, when it was still in preparation. I spoke to Lev Nikolayevich several times. I spoke to Comrade Gerasimov at the Central Committee, in order to get the program approved by the Central Committee. I was convinced at the time that it was a well thought-out and realistic program. I am even more convinced now. I want to wish you success in this work. We will support you. [applause]

Why, in fact, do we need an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development? Why isn't a quiet life acceptable? After all, in a way we could live a slightly more tranquil life. We have already had almost 70 years of exertion since the October Revolution. We could take things a little easier and relax a bit. No, comrades. At the present time, history, if nothing else, is not giving us an opportunity, a chance to do this. I do not know whether it will in the future or whether, in general, we want such an approach -- whether we want to base our policy and our practical work on such an approach with its banking on relaxation. That is hardly the right thing to do.

There are specific data relating to this. Of late the rate of increase in national income has been about 3 percent, more or less. About 3 percent. Calculations, however, show that we need a minimum of 4 percent. If we do not achieve 4 percent -- and we actually need even more -- what do we do? Do we cut the rate of increase in living standards? Do we curtail programs for raising material well-being? We still have very many unresolved questions. I think that the concept which we have drawn up within the party Central Committee and the government, and which I am bringing to your notice today, in a compressed form, so to speak, is the right one, and we need to proceed on the basis of it. There is no alternative. Since there is no alternative, any banking on quiet life will not be possible. Our party aktiv must be ready to accept this, comrades. [applause]

The party aktiv is the section of our party which has always, at all stages, taken upon itself the most difficult role in the mobilization of the masses, in the search for ways to resolve those tasks which life itself has set us at various times in history. I have had to mix with many people, with comrades from the party aktiv of the Leningrad party organization, and deep impressions have remained with me from this contact and also confidence that what is entrusted to Leningrad will be done. Leningrad people will set an example of state understanding of their tasks at the present, difficult stage of our development. [applause]

You think that not everything is in order, with the speed of work, although you fulfill the plans and it is probably that the plans we are giving you are too low. [laughter] However this is not the point, we will not return to plans. To my mind the plans are, for all that, intensive. However, while the city and Leningrad Oblast will fulfill the 5-year plan [words indistinct] world plans, it must be said that we are not satisfied with the speed of movement of our economy in the country as a whole -- and this also applies fully to Leningrad. I could add to this, that in terms of labor productivity Leningrad has not got much to boast about today. We cannot get by without a growth in labor productivity, without having labor productivity at a level of 6, 7 or better still, 10 percent. In many decisive sectors we must have a multiple increase in labor productivity. We will not secure a breakthrough unless precisely this approach exists. Therefore it is right that Leningrad people made a brave assessment of everything that is going on and turned sharply and became an example to the country and even gave confidence to others. In this connection, comrades, I fully approve the intensification-90 program once again, although it has already been approved, and seems already not to need this approval. However, I wish once again to support it at our meeting, and, incidentally, again because it will guarantee the achievement of that selfsame aim, namely it will guarantee a return of a minimum of 4 percent per annum in growth levels. Incidentally, this is written down on the display, [brief laughter] It has been said before the whole world by the people of Leningrad, now you've got nowhere to hide yourselves! [laughter] There is no other way.

It is clear to everyone, and we are already convinced now that the sole means capable of raising labor productivity is scientific-technical progress. However, for it to run through the whole of our economy one must at first modernize our machine building on a completely different basis, and through machine building and through the implementation of scientific achievements in machinery and equipment, to extend new technology throughout the economy. It is time that is needed. Not 1 or 2 years. What will the situation be during the period we are raising machine building and opening the way to scientific achievements? It is necessary to move all spheres, so to speak, forward, and that includes strengthening defense and guaranteeing growth in material well-being. Therefore, at the first stage of the fight for our economy's more rapid development, we can and must squeeze more out of the economy by imposing more order and increasing labor, technological and state discipline.

We have already spoken a lot about this, but is it worthwhile to talk of it every day? Not just every day, we must talk about it every hour. The main thing is, however, to act so that discipline will be strengthened. I want to repeat, and here is a living witness: Filatov, Oleg Vassilyevich. Yes, during the work of the party Central Committee's brigade at the Minsk Motor Vehicles Works, labor productivity rose by 18 percent. We are setting the task of 21 percent for the 5-year plan. Comrades, look at the reserves that lie concealed in our country.

Other representatives who spoke on that occasion from Kazakhstan and elsewhere, they have said: Yes, we have been convinced on more than one occasion when we have begun to work actively in shops with the people and seen our own shortcomings being eliminated. Because much lies concealed -- although not in the workers' lack of discipline or insufficient responsibility -- but because of a lack of organization of production, because of a lack of rhythm in it, the labor cycle is broken and even the worker is disturbed from his routine. When all of this is taken into account, however, when foremen, heads of shops, and the main command structure is there, in production, productivity rises by 10, 12, 15 percent, by a minimum of 8 percent. For this reason, while unleashing scientific-technological progress at accelerated rates, we must, as a first stage, take everything and squeeze it on the basis of better organization, a level of responsibility, and on the basis of our working peoples' conscientious attitude for the matter in hand. Here we need work by the party organizations, the trade union organizations, the Komsomol. Here we need a whole system of measures that will include a set of educational, organizational, economic measures and, naturally, measures providing material incentive.

The participants in the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- where it was said that we can truly obtain a rapid return if we put all organizational, economic, and social reserves into operation while in so doing activating first and foremost the human factor, attaining a situation where each person works at his workplace honestly and conscientiously and effectively -- unanimously supported this conclusion by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. [applause]

Comrades, much is done in Leningrad, as it is a major center of highly skilled machine building, power plant engineering, shipbuilding, radio-technical, instrument, construction and other industrial branches. Within the city are concentrated 300 scientific, design, and technological planning organizations. Every tenth worker of this category in the country works in Leningrad. The indices of the vessels, many power-engineering installations, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical complexes being built in the country depend upon the level of the institutes and design bureaus' developments. Being cognizant of this, party organizations and cadres are doing much to be equal to this responsibility.

Much that is interesting and has become the property of the whole country was born here. The country is well acquainted with those practical undertakings conceived in the city's labor collectives in the 1960's. Leningrad Communists were at the roots of the creation of production associations; the planning of social and then of the socioeconomic development of labor collectives began in the city in the 1970's. And now being done at the national level; the movement begun by collectives of leading associations for raising the technical level and reducing the time taken to create and master new technology by 1.5 to 2 times, experience in training, education, and reinforcement of the working class; and so on and so on. This is all invaluable experience for our party.

What is it that I would like to draw attention to? As we progress to and reach new limits and new systems of machinery, new technical levels of equipment, instruments and so on, so the requirement for the quality and reliability of all these products immeasurably increases. Some collectives resolve this task with success, with good and great success, and others with less success.

Here it would seem right to criticize the following parent institutes -- the Polzunov Boiler Turbine Institute and the Elektromash Scientific Research Institute of the Elektroapparat Production Association -- on the grounds that as far as reliability of work, specific consumption of materials, and degree of automation are concerned, turbines, generators, and high-voltage equipment often cannot withstand competition on the world market. Generally speaking Leningrad should be set the following task: All products made in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast should be competitive on the international market. Only that is acceptable. How can we tighten up the whole country and direct matters towards that end if Leningrad does not take and does not set such a task?

[Applause]

The Leningrad Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod Production Association is carrying out its role of the country's leading organization for the development of digital-programmed systems without the required urgency, one may even say in a passive manner. Frequently our digital systems do not suit the consumer. I should refer to other examples as well so we may realistically assess the processes, and situation in the economy, (in all spheres) to see how it is. A realistic assessment of the situation will enable realistic, effective measures to be worked out.

The idling time of power sets due to failure of equipment at atomic and thermal power stations leads to a loss of 15 billion kwh to the national economy of our country every year.

Not everything here lies in the power of the people of Leningrad, not everything; but a lot does, because they provide a lot.

In 1966 I went with a party delegation to the GDR to study the experience of work on the party bodies' management of economic reform. I was greatly impressed by what our friends had accomplished even then. In all the main directions of their output they determined where -- in what country -- the highest indices and the best quality were, and they set themselves the task of surpassing them -- and in productivity, too -- in order to become more cheaply competitive, but -- and this is the main thing -- on reliability and quality of articles as well. You know, this set everything in motion. Each factory and each association should know the indices and the achievements for their products in the advanced countries.

Today, industry expects engineering to supply not individual -- albeit fine -- machine-tools, but rather production complexes which should provide a manifold increase in labor productivity, and a principally new, mobile organization of machine-building production. In connection with this, Leningraders face such a task -- precisely that of producing such complexes. Even now, this work has gotten underway on a broad front. I would like to support this in every way and express the hope that its scale will be extended.

There is another question which I would like to say something about. It is about economizing material resources. You and I, comrades, must start, basically considering productivity on the basis of national revenue. The national revenue is greater where more clear profit is achieved by a lower input not only of direct labor but of indirect labor, too. As a matter of fact, that was how Marx put this question and how Lenin, too put it.

What we need is a substantial retuning of the minds of economists in this regard.

A great restructuring of minds of business executive lies ahead in this respect. Here thoughts are not of the national wealth, not of the nature of the goods, but of ways of making its nature look more expensive, to boost its value on paper as much as possible, so as to shuttle the same item back and forth within the association to push up the gross figures. As a result the overall cash figures grow, but the goods, the wares, and the equipment are in short supply. What we need, however, are natural riches, and this applies to consumer goods, to the proper equipment, and so on and so forth. We now have supreme specialists [mastaki] in resolving the problem of production rates in this way -- by means of new prices, by raising the average price of a suit, taking more money by means of the addition of some code [indeks], or simply by shuttling the same item, the same merchandise to and fro internally, within the same enterprise.

It is true that some people have rebelled against this -- like Comrade Filatov, Oleg Vasilyevich. Yesterday we had a long talk about this, and I share that approach. So what is the crux of the matter? We are now spending, comrades, significantly more raw material and energy and other resources per unit of national income. We are awash with resources in view of the vast wealth we have, but it has seduced us. Now, however 70 percent of our resources are in the east and Siberia, and to reach them we must build towns, build roads; we must do everything. This costs huge sums. In some 10 years, expenditure per metric ton of additional petroleum has increased by 70 percent -- 70 percent in 10 years. In other words, resources are becoming ever less accessible and more expensive, and this makes our whole economy more expensive, and our national income. [as heard]

Apart from everything else, you and I must think about our resources and use them more efficiently. The problem, therefore, of utilization and husbanding of resources is a very acute and topical one. Here again everything must be resolved on the basis of technology -- energy-saving, resource-saving technology.

Here is a simple example. In the Politburo recently we were considering the question of the reconstruction of thermal power stations. Per kilowatt-hour produced at obsolete facilities, 400, 500, in some places 600 grams of fuel are expended; at front-ranking facilities 240 grams; and on average across the country 322 grams are used. If all thermal power stations could now be made to reduce fuel expenditure to 320 grams, even to the average figure, in a year savings of 20 to 22 million metric tons of petroleum would be obtained; and in a 5-year plan, 100 million metric tons of petroleum. That is one action we could take.

A transfer to diesel in motor-vehicle construction would mean a saving of tens of millions of metric tons' worth of petroleum, and so on and so forth.

In agriculture, the land be may plowed to great depth, or it may be tilled by blade cultivator to attain the same results while also sparing the soil. In the latter case fuel expenditure is 35 percent lower.

Last year, as as soon as we started using wide-swathe reapers -- so far only the first production models -- with a 21-meter swathe, expenditure per hectare of fuel dropped during harvesting from 3.2 to 1.7 kilograms. So the issue is: you squander countless resources in every industry, but nobody is going broke, comrades. It only seems that way, because you don't feel it. In a family you do feel it, when it comes out of your own pocket, so to speak, directly, but this way nobody feels it. We must arrange things so that it is felt. We must encourage people to save resources, and here this is not being done properly either. This is a problem which must be tackled thoroughly, and again it concerns Leningrad, as Leningrad opens the way to new equipment, through which we may arrive at resource-saving (?methods). This is a problem affecting all spheres, and it should not be thought that it concerns only manufacturing or agriculture.

It is known that builders permit losses, about which I simply do not want to talk. How much produce rots in agriculture for want of a storage and processing base?

Here is a simple question, which confronts us every day when we turn on the tap to shave and wash.

According to the Research Institute for Municipal Water Supply and Purification, about 21 percent of the country's drinking water goes straight into the sewers, unused. The country is already importing drinking water from other countries in order to satisfy the population's requirement for fresh water. Every year the country as a whole uses electricity equivalent to the output of the Dneproges just to supply water which is not used rationally. By saving water we could save R2.5 billion during a 5-year period. That is the point.

I want to say a few words, to complete the list, about increasing production of consumer goods and developing the services sector in the country. These questions are of immense social and political significance. In this matter, comrades, it is important to realize that we are going through a kind of new stage. In this stage it is not just quantity that is of primary importance, not so much quantity as the problem of quality and range and, generally speaking, all those things which we call goods which are highly attractive to the consumer. Unless we resolve the problem of quality, we will not resolve the problem of supplying the population with goods. That is the first point.

Secondly, we need to overcome what I would describe as the poorly structured setup of our trade turnover and services sector. At the present time you and I spend 75 percent, if not 80 percent, of our cash outlays on the acquisition of goods alone. In practice, services make little contribution to this. Try to get your apartment repaired. You will definitely have to find a moonlighter to do it for you. He will steal the materials he needs from a construction site. They come from the state anyway. So, the question arises: Why are we unable to make a realistic evaluation of the situation? Or take a simple example. As you have noticed, we have discussed, and now adopted, a decision on the allocation of land and necessary resources for the establishment of market gardens and plots, not for dachas, but for small summerhouses and market gardens. In the first place, the facilities we have already enable 20 million people to spend their leisure during the summer. Another 15 million people are asking us for gardens and plots of this kind. We have been terribly afraid that this is something akin to private enterprise. How can you call it private enterprise when a family possesses a garden and travels to it? So we have now decided to earmark land sufficient for at least 1-1.2 million families. The resources, goods, and services which are available must expand to meet cash demand. Here we must use our brains, and that's a fact. Mathematically, our approach to this problem is fundamentally weak, comrades. It is very weak. [applause]

In connection with the problem of goods I should like to criticize you for the weakest point in your industry, in your national economy: the situation concerning the light industry of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast. I must say that not only is it inadequate for the whole of the rest of the economy, but incompatibility, neglect, and backwardness affect the machinery and everything. I can only thank the light industry representatives for the fact that they do much nevertheless in these difficult conditions so that the quality of goods from Leningrad should be suitable. Nevertheless, the machinery is not right and you cannot achieve productivity on it. You can't achieve quality in stitching and all these finished products. Can one really conduct light industry in Leningrad in such a fashion? I should not like to ask the party aktiv of the oblast and the city and the minister to finally complete a study.

A new 5-year plan is now being prepared, and I should like to ask that all these studies on modernization and the introduction of order in light industry in Leningrad Oblast and the city should be resolved and put into the 5-year plan.

When you think about everything that we are to resolve in the sphere of the economy, in the social sphere of the life of our society, then questions arise first and foremost, of course, concerning the effectiveness of party work, party activity, and party leadership -- questions concerning the capability of the party at this turning point in the development of our society to take upon itself the resolution of fresh tasks, to be able to raise our people and our cadres and to put the whole system of our socialist democracy at the service, so to speak, of this major political, social, and economic task.

We assign great significance to questions concerning the organizational and ideological strengthening of the party, to the improvement of the style and methods of its work at all ranks. These requirements were expressed -- you are familiar with them -- at the April plenum of the Central Committee. They are now also being discussed at the plenums which are taking place. It has already taken place here and I know that there was a meaningful party conversation. The report-back and election campaign is ahead. Comrades, we must think thoroughly and use this report-back and election campaign in order to raise the leading role of our party and to intensify its organizational and ideological mission in our society, taking account of the fresh tasks which time has placed before us.

One should take a fresh look at all the shortcomings, negative phenomena, all sorts of blunders. This is all the more important when one takes into account that in some places discipline and exactingness have become lax, even in our party activists and our leading cadres.

We should put an end to it, comrades. While improving the system of managing the national economy we must simultaneously think about making both forms and methods of party committees and of the party as a whole adequate to new times. In the course of the report-back and election campaign one has to take care over the formation of the elected activists, strengthening party sections with enterprising and energetic leaders.

The directives concerning all this have been firmly put forward and adopted by the April plenum of the Central Committee and one should firmly implement them. We must, of course, must, as it were, give all our cadres the opportunity to understand the demands of the moment and this stage and to adjust [perestroitsya]. However those who do not intend to adjust and who are an obstacle to solving these new tasks must simply get out of the way -- get out of the way, not be a hinderance. We cannot regard the interests of one person, as being higher than the interests of society as a whole. [applause]

We are for observing Leninist norms in the selection, placing, and education of cadres. There should be no victimization [goneniye] of cadres; this is an intolerable thing. We must proceed from Ilich's [Lenin's] directives, which have proved to be completely right in our life and historic experience through all the years, at all stages, both in days of peace and war. He taught that one has to assess people in accordance with their political, businesslike, and moral qualities. What is more, these demands acquire at every stage their own meaning, their own tune, but they remain. Or, as they sometimes say, there are too few young people, make way for youth. That is right. One must open the path to leadership to young people and to women.

The main thing, however, is to combine skillfully in our cadre corps both experienced and young cadres. This is the most natural situation, which safeguards us against both inertia and stagnation and, at the same time, against adventurism and voluntarism. This process should develop exactly as in life. One should not artificially prevent the infusion of new blood; but at the same time, if a person has potential and if he is useful, he should work and enjoy our support. On the whole, one should have a Leninist party attitude towards cadres: exactingness and care. [applause]

We, comrades, should well understand in the party committees that the cadres which will join the leadership in the course of the report-back and election campaign will carry a serious responsibility. They will have to be in charge of a very complex work on implementing strenuous plans of economic, social and spiritual progress in the next and following 5-year periods. One has to select and place staff in accordance with this. Everybody should know well not only what has to be done, but even more about how to do it and to know how to implement the policy of our party promptly.

Here, too, I would say, when we are talking about cadres, the question of discipline is particularly acute. In Moscow's Proletarskiy Rayon I was also reminded of the workers' words, which boiled down to a general simple formula. The meaning of their wishes is that the common efforts of the party and the people should be toward ensuring order in the country, and peace should be ensured. It is interesting how the workers themselves reflect on the matter. They now say and hope that order will be guaranteed in the country in all things, in all spheres of life of our society -- in production, the area of municipal and public services, trade, health care, in the area of services, and particularly in the area of management, where a deep bureaucracy has multiplied, and of course in public order. This, comrades, is a correct formulation about order and discipline.

Workers are ready and will actively join in the fight for bringing about order and discipline. In general at the moment the task of party organizations, and first and foremost of the aktiv of each party organization, consists in using to the full these favorable conditions so that the situation in the country and in all labor collectives changes for the better. As I have said, people are concerned that our words should not be at variance with deeds. In this, there can be no talk of any campaign. This is permanent constant work. Further, we have the decision of the Central Committee and the government which says that leading workers not capable of guaranteeing discipline and order at the proper level in collectives, in associations which they head, should not hold a leading post. Thus we must view and thus realize this directive, and thus approach (?this measure). [applause]

Obviously we all feel that recently questions of moral order and social justice have been being posed ever more acutely and persistently in all sections of our society. I would say that there is some sort of heightened awareness even. We sense it too in the Central Committee. Here, too, it is also important to see the essence of the question and understand the demands of the people on these issues. Our people highly value the achievements of our country in all spheres of life, understand the problems existing in our movement forward and are ready to take an active part in overcoming difficulties, in the resolution of questions of the social and economic development of our country. However, at the same time, they are becoming increasingly impatient. This is what I sense in my visits, so to speak, and contact with people: They will not tolerate abuse, violations of the law, bureaucracy, sponging, drunkenness, thriftlessness, squandering, and other negative phenomena.

Particularly, comrades, there are the questions of a moral standard: We should have a single discipline for all, a single law for all, identical demands for all, and the most important thing -- everything should be built on the basis of labor contribution, the quantity and quality of labor. People are made particularly indignant by instances of unearned incomes, so much so that people say that we should devise some kind of legislation. [applause]

The Soviet people strongly condemn instances of immodesty, ostentation, and empty talk. The party aktiv and our cadres must take all this into account in their work. The closer one gets to people, the greater their trust, and at the same time I should say that this on no account means playing up to them; people don't like people who are like that. People like strict, organized people who set a personal example of a conscientious attitude toward state affairs, exacting and considerate people. They will always support such people. As you can see, no matter what question we may have touched upon here, in order to accelerate our movement, that of our locomotive, our huge state, we must begin by improving the whole activity of the party and of our cadres. All this is the main condition which must be ensured on the basis of working out a correct policy; without a correct policy, the unity of the party and the people cannot be ensured. This is the first thing; and the second thing is: We must, with the strength of our party -- and it is an immense strength, with immense experience -- now lift up the whole country towards solving the new tasks which time has set before us. In this regard we are relying on the example of the people of Leningrad, and I wish you great successes. [applause]

I wish the aktiv good health! [laughter and applause] and a lot of work! [applause]
Goodbye, comrades! I wish you all the best. [applause]

UKRAINIAN PARTY CONVENES CONGRESS FOR 6 FEBRUARY 86

AU211502 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum to convene the routine 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party:

I. The routine 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party is to be convened on 6 February 1986;

II. The following congress agenda is to be approved:

1. A report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; reporter: Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary;

2. A report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission; reporter: Comrade Olenenko, Auditing Commission chairman;

3. The election of the governing bodies of the Ukrainian Communist Party;

III. The norm of representation at the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party is to be fixed: one delegate per 1,365 party members.

IV. Delegates to the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party are to be elected, in accordance with the CPSU statutes, by closed secret ballot at oblast and Kiev city party conferences.

Communists integrated in party organizations in the Soviet Army, the Navy, or the Internal or Border Troops are to elect delegates to the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, along with the appropriate oblast or Kiev City party organizations, at the oblast and the Kiev City party conferences.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH PARTY PLENUM

PM211621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report: "Exactly, Efficiently. From a Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- A Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Alma-Ata yesterday in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and principledness. It discussed the results of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling its decisions and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress. The report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

The report and the speeches by the plenum participants stated that the communists and all working people of Kazakhstan have enthusiastically welcomed the party's decisions. Socialist competition is now spreading in all collectives, and reserves for the successful fulfillment of this year's plans and the 5-year plan targets are being commissioned.

Industry in the republic coped ahead of schedule with the 4-month plan for production and sales of output and for the manufacture of the most important products. Power workers noticeably improved their work. The coal miners of Ekibastuz and Karaganda, the oilmen of Mangyshlak and Aktyubinsk, and the chemical workers of Dzhambul worked well. The volumes of uncompleted construction fell.

However, as was pointed out at the plenum, while industry worked satisfactorily in the republic as a whole, there was an increase in the number of plants and factories failing to fulfill the plans. Thus, 327 enterprises failed to meet the targets for labor productivity growth, and 173 for output sales. As a result, there was a shortfall of products to the tune of more than R100 million.

A number of oblasts and rayons remained greatly in arrears as regards procurements of grain, meat, milk, and other field and livestock products. Construction and installation work to the tune of almost R1.5 billion has not been fulfilled since the start of the 5-year plan. Housing and social, cultural, and consumer projects are being erected particularly slowly. Serious shortcomings have occurred in trade and in consumer and medical services for the population.

"A comprehensive analysis shows," the keynote speaker said, "that the republic's tremendous production potential can and must work more efficiently. For this it is necessary, as the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum demands, to raise the standard of all organizational and mass political work, resolutely strengthen discipline and order and ensure that everyone works conscientiously and with full devotion at his work place."

Analyzing the work of industrial sectors of the national economy, the plenum participants used specific examples to show how great the potential here is. One of the worst bottlenecks in industry is the plainly unsatisfactory introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements into practice. Last year almost half the ministries and departments failed to fulfill the state plan for assimilating advanced equipment and technology. Many planned measures do not contain fundamentally new developments.

In Kazakhstan 34 enterprises are working under the terms of the economic experiment. In general, this is producing positive results. In some places, however, people have approached the experiment without appropriate preparation and failed to secure the necessary return. What is more, the Kazakhkabel Plant, the Uralsk Armature Plant, the Chimkent Forging and Pressing Equipment Association, and the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Combine have allowed their work to deteriorate and ended up among the laggards.

The plenum named the following as real reserves for accelerating the republic's economic development: enhancing the quality of output, improving the use of fixed production capital and labor resources, and making all possible savings of raw materials, fuel, and electricity.

The republic has pledged to work for 2 days this year using previously saved materials. To fulfill the pledge, it is necessary to save resources worth R185 million in the remaining time. However, the struggle for assiduity is not being waged purposefully everywhere. Things are particularly bad at enterprises of the Ministries of Nonferrous and Ferrous Metallurgy, Power and Electrification, and Construction of Heavy Industry enterprises. The Kazakh SSR Gosplan and many party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms display intolerable lack of control.

The plenum conducted a detailed analysis of questions of realizing the food program. In the concluding year of the 5-year plan, the republic has pledged to gather no less than 29 million metric tons of grain and to overfulfill the grain purchases plan. The country awaits a lot of Kazakh grain. The only true way to achieve large and stable harvests is to make rational use of land, assimilate zonal farming systems as soon as possible, introduce new, intensive technologies, and enhance the responsibility of rural cadres for the fate of the pledges adopted.

There are many unresolved problems in livestock raising. There are still many farms, rayons, and even oblasts in the republic where this sector is run in an unsteady way. This applies, above all, to Taldy-Kurgan, Semipalatinsk, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Uralsk, and Chimkent Oblasts. There livestock productivity fell during the first 4 months of this year, volumes of meat and milk purchases fell, and there was a lot of murrain and a reduction in the numbers of livestock. Of course, the severe winter affected the working of livestock units, but it also revealed the irresponsibility of some cadres and their inertia and incompetence.

The state of affairs in capital construction was spoken of from positions of strict exactingness. This year approximately 50 very important projects are to be commissioned, including capacities for the extraction of 15 million metric tons of coal at the Vostochnyy open-cut mine in Ekibastuz, a liquid-bath smelting complex at the Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine, an installation at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine, and others. It is also planned to commission 4.4 million square meters of housing and many schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and medical centers.

The plenum once again rebuked construction workers for the low quality of work. In this connection sharp criticism was leveled at the leaders of Pavlodar, Guryev, and Chimkent Oblasts, who are indulgent toward the handover of projects with omissions. The activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, almost half of whose trusts fail to cope with the contract work plan and are even reducing volumes compared with last year, was examined with concern.

There was thorough discussion of enhancing the role of primary party organizations, improving the style and methods of party work and leadership of the national economy, and working with working people's letters and statements. It was pointed out, in particular, that people have recently been making more complaints about the incorrect behavior of leaders. Party proceedings were instituted against A. Pivovarov, first secretary of Kokchetav party Gorkom, for serious shortcomings in leadership of the city party organization and for lack of control over the work of the gorispolkom. Gorispolkom Chairman T. Yelubayev received a severe reprimand, entered in his report card. They were both dismissed from their posts.

The plenum cited instances where individual party members at a number of enterprises lose their vanguard role, fail to meet production norms, and even violate labor and production discipline. Here liberalism is displayed in the evaluation of their improper actions. The speakers campaigned for the resolute and uncompromising suppression of all instances of deviations from the Leninist norms and principles of party life.

The plenum participants warmly approved the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." In the opinion of those assembled, the planned measures are very timely and attest to the great concern of the party and the government for the people's health and the communist education of the rising generation.

Examining a range of questions connected with the preparation and holding of the upcoming reports and elections, the speakers focused attention on ensuring that effective measures are taken everywhere to improve the qualitative composition of cadres and create a reliable reserve of them and that the correct combination of experienced and young workers is provided for. It is very important, the speakers emphasized, that the meetings and conferences be held without eulogies and empty words, in a businesslike way, with open criticism of shortcomings and omissions, and with specific proposals for eliminating them.

The plenum decided to convene the next, 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress 5 February 1986.

TURKMEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM211323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Updated report on Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum by correspondent A. Grachev under general heading: "Making Fuller Use of Reserves"]

[Text] Many gratifying changes have taken place in the republic in the current 5-year plan. Thanks to the Karakum canal, a further 100,000 hectares of formerly barren land have been won from the desert. Now they have become oases. The desert's trailblazers have opened up and commissioned the Mollakerskoye, Dauletabad, and Sovetabad gas deposits. Energy units have been commissioned at the Mary GRES and the Krasnovodsk TETS as have the Mary-Karakul power line, the first section of the Turkmen nitrogenous fertilizers plant, a meat and dairy plant and a bakery in Ashkhabad, sewn goods factories in Tashauz and Hcardzhou, a bread products base, meat and fish combines... In agriculture premises have been constructed for the maintenance of 150,000 small horned cattle, as has a dairy complex for 1,200 cows, and 125,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed.

This was stated in the report delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches of those taking part in the plenum. Paying tribute to what has been achieved, at the same time they noted that if it is assessed from the positions of the demands of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Planum, there are no grounds for complacency. Far from everything has yet been done in the republic to resolutely boost the economy, improve the quality of output, and increase its production.

There are reserves and opportunities for improving work in all collectives, but one out of every four enterprises, for instance, has failed to fulfill the 4-month target for contract commitments, being responsible for an output shortfall of R31 million. Matters are particularly bad in this respect in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, where the ministers are V. Gladkiy, A. Baymakhanova, and S. Gusakov, and also in Chardzhou and Krasnovodsk Oblasts.

There are also many unused reserves in agriculture. Since the start of the 5-year plan the republic has built up arrears of over 130,000 tons of cotton to the state. Feed is being procured, processed and stored extremely badly.

Construction matters require fundamental changes. Many establishments take an unforgivably long time to be erected. For instance, the Chardzhou petroleum refinery, the Krasnovodsk and Tashauz airports, and a mixed feed plant have been under construction for 10-15 years. At the same time the number of new construction sites is growing. The speakers urged that Central Committee bureau and party obkoms, gorkosm, and raykoms should exact stricter penalties for violations of planning and state discipline, overspending, and waste.

So far the retooling of the republic's national economy is being carried out only slowly. The ministries are fulfilling the targets for the introduction of new equipment by only 52-76 percent. The situation is no better in agriculture, where labor productivity is diminishing while remuneration for labor is growing. Many leaders have embarked on the easy path of being concerned only about employing people and paying them as much as possible. The speakers said, however, this violates one of the fundamental laws of socialist economic management.

One of the main avenues of the party's social program is the satisfaction of the population's demand for good-quality goods. Although their production is developing at preferential rates, many collectives are not prepared for changes in the market situation and continue to produce articles which are not in demand. An end must be put to the production of obsolete, unpopular goods, it was stated from the plenum rostrum. This applies particularly to the "Turkmenmebel" association, the Chardzhou silk combine, and the majority of local industry enterprises.

Both successes and shortcomings and unemployed opportunities must be the focus of attention of the primary party organizations which are where party decisions are embodied in deeds. For instance, thanks to the enhancement of the Communists' militancy, the correct selection and skilled placement of cadres, and the stepping up of control over their work, the formerly laggard collective of the Tashauz sewn goods factory has become a leading one. The same thing has produced the achievements of the Ashkhabad sewn goods factory, the Chardzhou large-panel housing construction trust, the "Moskva" Kolkhoz, Kaakhkinskiy Rayon, and the "Kizyl-Arvat" Sovkhoz, Kizyl-Arvatskiy Rayon.

But there are also still many examples of primary party organizations exerting only feeble influence on the solution of economic and educational tasks and fighting shortcomings and abuses only timidly.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum urged primary party organizations to sum up the results of what has been done and to generalize experience in a Leninist manner, without false idealization, without empty verbosity, to reveal shortcomings fearlessly, and to discover opportunities and specific ways for improving matters. You could sense from the Communists' speeches that this appeal had met with an ardent response in their hearts.

It is necessary, they said, to render more specific practical assistance to the grass-roots party organizations in enhancing their efficiency and effectiveness. A reduction in the flow of paper and the overcoming of an office-bound work style and attraction toward numerous sessions and conferences must be persistently sought. Shortcomings of this kind are manifested to a certain extent in the work style of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and its apparatus, the speeches noted.

Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress is being widely launched in the republic. The resolution adopted speaks of the need to make active use of all forms of explanatory and educational work to successfully complete the 5-year plan and worthily greet the 27th congress of Lenin's party.

The plenum resolved to convene the next, 23d, Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress 17 January 1986.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON TYUMEN OBKOM PLENUM

PM211110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by R. Kovdenko, chief of the party life desk of the newspaper TYUMENSKAYA PRAVDA: "Believe in Your Own Strength. Notes From Tyumen CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Tyumen -- "If you were to describe briefly the essence of the discussion at the obkom plenum, what was the main subject?"

"The attitude toward work, how to reveal more fully man's potential, how to ensure that everyone works conscientiously and with total dedication at his work place..."

I was speaking immediately after the conclusion of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom Plenum with one of the participants -- G. Yakovleva, worker at the worsted cloth combine.

Galina Petrovna is a member of the party obkom bureau, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and winner of the USSR state prize. She is a highly responsible person. People in Tyumen recently learned of her latest labor accomplishment: Operating three times as many looms as the sector's norms, she has completed her 10th annual plan since the 5-year plan's start. She feels that it is every communist's duty to engage in shock work. This is the aim toward which the party orients us today.

It is well known that the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum named the petroleum industry as one of the industrial sectors which started the year unsatisfactorily. This justified criticism applied most directly to the Tyumen region petroleum industry workers. Though they have taken a major step in economic and social development and, in particular, have boosted production volumes in the petroleum extracting and gas industry by more than one-third, they are still lagging behind the plan indicators.

Colossal assistance is being given to the oblast. But, as Galina Petrovna correctly remarked, the main reserve is people's own unutilized potential, the potential of each individual. G. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, had already spoken on that very same subject at the plenum, which discussed the results of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the oblast party organization's tasks. A correct orientation toward the primary production collective -- field or team -- is being adopted.

I recall in this connection a trip I made last year to Surgut. Production by the former petroleum extraction leaders had fallen, and they were persistently seeking ways out of the prevailing situation. They saw the enhancement of the role of primary party organizations as one of the most efficient ways to improve matters. I recall how Yu. Anziroyev, who had only just become head of the party committee at "Fedorovskneft" Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration, described to me an entire program to improve the structure of grassroots party links and organizational and education work in teams. I believed, I very much wanted to believe, that the plans would prove fruitful. Yet the petroleum industry workers' shortfall was so great...

A. Ushakov, second secretary of the Khanty-Mansiysk CPSU Okrzhkom, reported at the plenum: "Under conditions in which the administration had failed to fulfill the plans for a long time, people in the collective managed to overcome the fall [in output] and acquire faith in their own strength. The results speak for themselves. People here have not only caught up with their daily schedule, but have also fulfilled over 50 percent of their annual socialist pledges."

Taking into account the fundamental importance of the work that has been done for other petroleum industry collectives, the CPSU Okrzhkom Bureau has recommended that the experience of the Communists from "Fedorovskneft" be widely disseminated.

There was talk at the plenum about the significance attaching to the attention paid by party and soviet organs to the questions of providing amenities for people in new locations. In 4 years the oblast's cities and villages have constructed housing with a total area of over 9 million square meters, schools for 74,000 pupils, and children's preschool institutions with 47,000 places. These volumes are second only to those of the country's largest industrial centers, but the problem, as before, remains quite acute. This is understandable. It was only 3 years ago that the first landing in Yamburg took place -- a sleigh convoy with two trailers -- yet today preparations are already under way to send there a powerful boilerhouse, to be followed by pontoons for constructing the premises of the first installation for comprehensive gas processing in this polar field. Construction of the Yamburg-Yelets gas pipeline has started at a fast pace, and the "Kazymgazpromstroy" trust, reviewing its pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, has pledged to hand over two additional compressor stations. However, addressing the plenum, Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrispolkom Chairman N. Tishin quite reasonably voiced his concern: The settlement is short of housing and electricity. The canteen works sporadically, and the necessary measures were taken only after the party okrzhkom and the okrispolkom had intervened.

The question was formulated as follows at the plenum: The fuller satisfaction of working people's needs requires a resolute improvement of local soviets' work style. Instances were cited, for example, of ispolkoms not making full use of the rights vested in them. The firm belief was expressed: Soviet organs must pay special attention to the construction of housing and projects for social, cultural, and everyday life purposes, the production of consumer goods, the development of medical, trade, transportation, and municipal services, and the preparation of enterprises and housing for the winter.

FURTHER ON LENINGRAD SPACE COOPERATION CONFERENCE

Accord on Joint Projects

LD172016 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 17 TASS -- An accord on the joint experiment in exploration of the sun, interplanetary medium, Mars and its satellite aboard the Soviet space vehicle "Phobos", has been recorded in the document which was adopted by the "Intercosmos" council under the USSR Academy of Sciences and the European Space Agency (ESA). The document which was signed by the director of the Institute of Space Explorations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Roald Sagdeyev and director of the ESA scientific programs Roger Bonnet was drawn up in the course of the three-day meeting of representatives of the two organizations which ended in Leningrad today.

The terms and the dates of deliveries of equipment, apparatuses and documentation for the "Phobos" project have been specified in detail. The broad public is to be informed about the course and results of the experiment which is planned to begin in 1988.

In the concluding protocol the sides specified a broad range of the joint work to be done. Apart from the "Phobos" program there are also the "Intercosmos" and ESA projects to study Halley's Comet. The Soviet vehicle "Vega", which is to meet the comet a few days earlier, will transmit its precise coordinates to the European vehicle "Giotto". The scientists exchanged information on planned explorations in the sphere of solar-terrestrial physics.

The sides agreed to hold in summer 1986 the next meeting of specialists of the "Intercosmos" council and the European Space Agency.

ESA Director Interviewed

LD162131 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 16 TASS -- "It is senseless to state that the 'strategic initiative' of President Reagan can ensure anybody's security. The militarisation of outer space will lead only to a new round of the arms race unprecedented by its scope and will put in jeopardy the very existence of our planet". This has been stated by Roger Bonnet, director of space programs of the European Space Agency.

He expressed his views in a TASS interview in Leningrad where a regular meeting of representatives of the European Space Agency and the "Intercosmos" council at the USSR Academy of Sciences is taking place.

"I see great danger in the technocratic nature of the 'star wars' program. The creation of super-large lasers, including x-ray ones, of sophisticated optical devices, guns with ion beams, new guidance systems and mathematical programs for them will require expenditures running into billions and will divert enormous scientific and economic resources which could be channelled to the meeting of the vital needs of many countries and nations. From the point of view of scientific ethics, such work is impermissible", Roger Bonnet underlined.

In the course of the conversation Roger Bonnet stressed the exclusively peaceful orientation of the joint work and experiments conducted and planned by the European Space Agency and "Intercosmos". He cited as an example the coming study of Halley's Comet with the help of the Soviet "Vega" apparatuses and the "Giotto" apparatus from Western Europe.

Soviet space apparatuses are steering for Venus from where they will proceed towards Halley's Comet. Next summer they will pass by the comet at a distance of 8,000-10,000 km. On this stage "Vega" apparatuses will transmit prompt information about the parametres of the trajectory of Halley's Comet, which will permit "Giotto" to approach the nucleus of the comet at a distance of 100 km several days later.

R. Bonnet described the "Phobos" project of the USSR as an experiment of utmost complexity and scientific importance. It provides for a launching of an interplanetary station for the study of Mars and its satellite. The apparatus will be fitted out with the equipment created by many countries. Scientific centres of France and other member countries of the agency are taking an active part in its development.

"We welcome this pooling of scientific efforts and are going to expand it in every way", R. Bonnet said in conclusion.

'Phobos' Project Discussed

LD172010 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 17 TASS -- Soviet scientists are going to organize a "space landing operation" to Phobos, satellite of Mars. A report on this project which is to be implemented with the participation of specialists from many countries was made in Leningrad at a meeting of representatives of the "Intercosmos" council of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the European Space Agency.

"Phobos" project was planned as a multi-purpose space experiment, said Vyacheslav Balebanov, deputy director of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the heads of the project. It is envisaged to launch a space apparatus fitted out with a wide range of scientific instruments. Observations over the state of interplanetary space, the parametres of solar wind, space-rays and gamma-bursts will be studied along the route from the earth to Mars whose length is about 190 million kilometres.

A series of instruments trained on the sun is to beam to the earth the stereoscopic image of the sun and its active areas, prompt information about the dynamics of the crown and the upper chromosphere, as well as other information concerning solar physics and the ties between the sun and the earth.

The apparatus will approach Mars and will become its artificial satellite, Vyacheslav Balebanov said. The chemical composition, temperature, density and dust saturation of the atmosphere of Mars, the characteristic features of the magnetic field of the planet and its magnetosphere will be under distance observation.

The study of Phobos, satellite of Mars, will be the most complicated and interesting stage of the experiment. Some scientists believe that Phobos is an asteroid caught by the gravitation of Mars which is of irregular shape and which has a diametre of a little over 20 km. Authors of the experiment are going to obtain photos of Phobos with high resolving power, as well as data about the mineral composition of its soil and the internal structure of the satellite.

The whole of the "space mission" of the "Phobos" apparatus whose beginning is scheduled for 1988 will last for about 460 days.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences suggested that foreign scientific centres and organizations take part in the program on a large scale.

V. Balebanov said that many instruments for "Phobos" were already being developed jointly by scientists from various countries. Specifically, Soviet, Bulgarian and West German specialists are developing a long-distance laser mass-spectrometre, GDR scientists are taking part in the creation of optical apparatuses for the surveying and mapping, the USSR and France are developing an installation for the study of the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Austria, Hungary, Poland, Finland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, as well as the European Space Agency also take part in the preparation of the experiment.

Academician on Cooperation

LD202208 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 20 TASS -- "The Soviet Union holds doors open for joint experiments with all countries and organizations that are willing to come up with business-like and scientifically substantiated proposals concerning the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space", Academician Roald Sagdeyev told a TASS correspondent in an interview.

This is our firm, unchanging and principled stance, Roald Sagdeyev went on to say. We and our partners in joint ventures are confident that none of us has a 'rock up his sleeve', to say nothing of laser weapons the development of which the U.S. Administration advocates.

This was reaffirmed at a meeting of managers and experts of the council for international cooperation at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Intercosmos, and the European Space Agency (ESA) which represents the interests and research capabilities of 11 Western European countries. The meeting led to the signing of a protocol on joint space programs.

Soon we will mark 15 years since cooperation with the ESA was established, Academician Sagdeyev recalled. It began with information exchanges and developed into the realization of joint research programs at the highest level of modern space techniques and technology.

By way of an example the Soviet scientist named the Soviet project "Vega" and Western European "Giotto" to study Halley's Comet (it is already at the stage of realization), and mutual interest expressed by the sides in close cooperation within the framework of programs "Phobos" (the Soviet plan for the study of Mars and its satellites), and "Vesta" (a program for the study of planet Venus and smaller planetary bodies).

In their turn Soviet researchers and engineers, Academician Sagdeyev went on to say, are prepared to take part in the European Ulysses program ("polar sun satellite"), and a promising program for setting up a multinational network of space radiotelescopes which will make it possible to keep under observation the parameters and structures of remote celestial bodies -- galactic nuclei, quasars and pulsars at a qualitatively new level.

"We are motivated by the realization of the need of peaceful uses of space", Roald Sagdeyev stressed. "The 'star wars' program of the Reagan administration has nothing in common with genuine progress of space equipment and technology but at the same time can lead to an unpredictable and tragic end. The United States' notorious 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is only a device for 'pumping' overseas the latest achievements of Europe's technical thinking", Roald Sagdeyev said.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

PM161051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Yu.B. Zubarev, USSR deputy minister of communications, by R. Kuznetsova: "The Planet's Communications" -- first four paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Nearly 30 years ago Zmeinyy Island, as this godforsaken place was officially called, struck lucky. The physicists founded their city here, Dubna. Only 5 years ago, the International Center for Space Communications, Atlantic Region, appeared in Dubna, not far from the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

...The dishes of the parabolic satellite communication antennas are open to the bountiful rays of spring sunshine. Each of them is like a fantastic flower. Somewhere far away, at an altitude of 36,000 km above the Atlantic Ocean, hangs a communications satellite. It is "suspended" above the line of the equator, and hovers over the earth like a lark over a spring field.

Intensive work is in progress in rooms fitted with modern equipment and apparatus. Preparations are under way for a communications session to exchange television news with countries belonging to the international Intersputnik organization, and the work of ground stations located far away across the oceans, in other continents, is being monitored.

It was here in Dubna that I talked with Yu.B. Zubarev, USSR deputy minister of communications.

[Kuznetsova] Yuriy Borisovich, what is the role of satellite communications in providing television for our country's inhabitants?

[Zubarev] Television can be provided for the Soviet Union's numerous settlements most economically and rapidly only through use of a satellite television distribution system. This uses simple, cheap ground reception stations with small antennas. Their installation does not require major capital expenditure.

Let me remind you that the launch of the USSR's first communications satellite, Molniya-1, on 23 April 1965 caused a sensation. It enabled the inhabitants of Vladivostok to watch the May Day parade in Moscow's Red Square on their televisions. Only 18 months later, 20 Orbita ground stations were already in operation. They made it possible to transmit Central Television programs to regions of the Far North, the Far East, and Siberia. That is how the world's first national satellite television distribution system was created.

[Kuznetsova] Orbita, Ekran, Moskva -- these concepts have become a normal part of our life. Please tell us about these systems in more detail.

[Zubarev] Let me note that in the Ekran system alone the number of ground stations exceeds 3,000. Moskva unites around 300 such stations. By the end of 1990, their total number will have increased considerably.

Ekran and Moskva, combined with the Orbita satellite communications system and ground radio relay lines, ensure the transmission of Central Television programs across the country in five sessions and, let me note particularly, at a convenient time for the viewers.

That is why there is every reason to say today that in the near future practically the entire population of the Soviet Union will be able to watch Central Television programs with the help of satellites.

[Kuznetsova] What are the advantages of the satellite form of communications?

[Zubarev] The relay satellite makes it possible to link any points in our country, which makes this an essential form of communications in difficult geographical conditions where you have to cross stretches of water, mountains, forests, and marshes, where the construction of traditional ground lines involves great difficulties. As an example, let me cite the high mountain television stations in Kirgizia. They are located in inaccessible mountain areas and enable the republic's inhabitants to watch Central Television programs with the help of satellites.

This advantage of satellite communications makes it possible to say that the consistent development of this type of communications will enable us to provide two channels to the country's entire population. The volume of television and radio broadcasting via communications satellites -- the transmission of two Central Television channels and radio broadcasting -- is already in excess of 130 hours a day.

I would like to note the multipurpose nature of communications satellites. They are used widely for the transmission of newspaper pages to the country's printing plants, which speeds up their delivery to subscribers; they provide telephone communications between cities and settlements. Whereas the Orbita system was originally created as a network for the transmission of Central Television programs, it is now being supplemented by modern telephone equipment, becoming an organic part of the country's integrated automated communications system.

[Kuznetsova] We would like to know about the prospects for the development of satellite communications.

[Zubarev] The second generation of satellite communications will also be multipurpose. They will ensure the transmission of television and radio programs and newspaper pages and the operation of telephone communications. They will be large-capacity artificial earth satellites with a high level of economic efficiency. The most progressive form will be the transmission of information via the new generation of satellites in digital form, which will improve the linking of satellite and ground channels and ensure the optimum coordination of all parameters of lines of communication.

LATE REPORT: PACIFIC AREA REOPENS 23 MAY

LD221431 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 22 May 85

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the planned launchings of carrier missiles, TASS is authorized to state that the area of the Pacific Ocean, limited by the circumference with a radius of 110 nautical miles with its center having the coordinates 22 degrees 27 minutes northern latitude and 174 degrees 40 minutes eastern longitude, announced closed on May 18, 1985, is free for navigation and air traffic as of May 23, 1985.